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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XXIV NO. 146 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1936 PRICE: ONE ANNA

Funeral Oration On Sanctions

EDEN'S ROLE OF AN "UNDER-TAKER"

Abyssinia Signed, Sealed & Delivered

ALL FOR SAVING LEAGUE

Ll. G. Charges Eden As "League-Smasher": Labour Call For Govt. Resignation

LONDON, June 18.

Opening the Sanctions debate in the House of Commons, Mr. Eden recited the occasions wherein the British Government took the lead at Geneva and said that they proposed to do so again.

Answering the question what the League should do, Mr. Eden said.

"We have to admit that the purpose wherefor Sanctions were imposed had not been realised. The Government, after mature consideration, and on the advice, which I as Foreign Secretary have thought it my duty to give, have come to the conclusion that they have no longer any utility in continuing Sanctions, as a means of pressure against Italy.

Mr. Eden's announcement was followed by loud cries and Opposition shouts of "shame" and "resign."

Mr. Anthony Eden said it was the Government's view that the Mediterranean assurances under paragraph 3 of Article 16 of the Covenant given by Britain should not end with the raising of the Sanctions, but should continue to cover the period of uncertainty which must necessarily follow any termination of the Sanctions.

Mediterranean Policy

Government regarded any such eventuality as was the reason for the original assurances as not only hypothetical, but improbable. Assurances would operate as long as, in Government's opinion, they remain appropriate.

In the light of the experience of recent months, Government were determined that it was necessary that "we maintain permanently in the Mediterranean a stronger defensive position than that existing before the dispute began."

Arrangements would be made shortly to carry out this declaration.

Germany To Rescue

Mr. Eden added that the Government felt justified in looking for an early reply from the German Government which, they trusted would enable progress to be made with negotiations, which it was their first object to see successfully realised.

Political Treachery

Mr. Greenwood moving a reduction in the Foreign Office Estimates amid loud Opposition cheers, declared that Mr. Eden's speech was the most deplorable and meant truckling to the Dictator. Millions of people would hear it with shame and consternation. Government's foreign policy during the past five years was disastrous.

Its present attitude was despicable, and was the biggest act of political treachery in the history of the country. He attributed the astonishing and sudden conversion of the Government to the return of Sir Samuel Hoare which was an insult to the millions who had denounced the Hoare-Laval proposals.

Mr. Greenwood interpreted Mr. Neville Chamberlain's recent speech to mean Government's policy included the limitation of the powers of the League, and reversion to regional pacts. Mr. Greenwood concluded by calling on the Government to resign and make way for those prepared to put their principles to the test.

Mr. Lloyd George for the Liberal Opposition said if the Government were going to Geneva to admit that they had been beaten and that the League had failed and do nothing more, it would be the end of the authority of the League.

The ranks of the League were unbroken, but Mr. Eden was going to Geneva to break them and smash the League. I wish he left it to somebody else added Mr. Lloyd George amid Opposition cheers.

Replying to Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Eden said that the new French Government had told him that they were not prepared to take the initiative in raising Sanctions. The French Government had never given him the least indication that they desired to maintain the present sanctions or

(Continued On Page 7)

LEAGUE CIRCLES PERTURBED

GENEVA, June 18

The British Government's decision on the policy of Sanctions has caused consternation in the League circles, and it is feared, that British prestige will suffer a very severe blow. The anxiety is intensified by the fear that it portends the policy of the reform of the Covenant, especially the diminution of British responsibilities under Article Sixteen.—Reuter.

NO CONFIDENCE IN LEAGUE

LONDON, June 18.

In the Dail Mr. De Valera said that sanctions had failed and must go.

The League no longer commanded the confidence of the people of the world.—Reuter.

MUSHTAQ ALI'S BIG INNINGS

Scores 135 In Faultless Style: Indian Side Puts Up 336 For 6

(SPECIAL CABLE)
LONDON, June 18.

At the close of play to-day in the match between Indians and the Minor Counties, Indians had made 336 for 6 wickets. (Mushtaq Ali 135)

THE PLAY

There was no play before lunch between Indians and Minor Counties due to rain.

The game was resumed at 3-30. Weather was dull and the wicket slow and easy. Mushtaq Ali pulling and driving, hit thrice to the boundary in Booth's first over. He reached his individual 50 in an hour. Merchant was cautious.

The partnership, which lasted 160 minutes, however, was broken when Mushtaq Ali was given out l.b.w. (237|2). Mushtaq Ali played faultlessly and scored all round. He hit 18 fours in his score of 135. Merchant's individual score at this stage was 72.

Amarsingh joined Merchant and the pair took score from 237 to 299 before Amarsingh left and then Merchant was out at 318 when wanting only five runs for his century. Merchant had batted stylishly for 205 minutes and hit nine fours.

Amarsingh scored 44 and C. S. Naidu 26. Amarnath is not out 1.

INDIANS (1st Innings)

Merchant c Edrich b Booth	96
Hindlekar c Dennis b Rutter	5
Mushtaq Ali l.b.w. b Dennis	135
Amarsingh c Winlaw b Booth	44
C. S. Nayudu c De Saram b Childs Clark	26
Wazir Ali c Ford b Booth	5
Amarnath (not out)	1
Bannerjee (not out)	0
Extras	25
Total (for 6 wkts)	336

WICKET FALLS

221; 237|2; 299|3; 318|4; 328|5; 336|6.

SISTER SHIP TO "QUEEN MARY"

(SPECIAL CABLE).
LONDON, June 18.

In the House of Commons Mr. Neville Chamberlain announced that the Cunard White Star applied for authority to enter into an agreement for a sister ship to Queen Mary and that Mr. Chamberlain had agreed in principle

MYSTERY DISEASE IN HEDJAZ

(From Our Correspondent)
CAIRO, (By Mail).

It is reported from Mecca that a curious disease has made its appearance in Hedjaz. The first effect of the attack of the disease is produced on the brain. The victim at once loses his consciousness. Then he becomes a lunatic and after some time he breathes his last.

People surmise that the disease is the effect of the poison gas used by the Italians in the Italo-Abyssinian war. The gas is now being blown away towards Hedjaz by the winds coming from that direction.

Within a week the disease has killed more than 200 people in three or four cities. It is not exactly known what havoc it has caused amongst the itinerant Bedouins.

OPPOSED TO ACCEPTANCE OF OFFICES

Bhulabhai Says Provincial Legislatures Are Futile To Achieve Freedom

(From Our Own Correspondent.)
LONDON, June 18.

Parliamentarians are discussing Mr. Bhulabhai's recent statements in London. The Socialist parliamentarians have been impressed by his statements.

At a private meeting of the members of the House of Commons under the auspices of the India League, Mr. Bhulabhai opined that personally he was opposed to acceptance of offices, as the present and future legislatures were futile to achieve political freedom.

He also assured an important labourite that, though he himself was not a Socialist, if he or his non-Socialist colleagues held offices in provincial legislatures, there would not be persecution of Socialists or operation of repressive laws.

MEHERALI FOR PUNJAB

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Mr. Yusuf Meherally, Secretary of the Congress Socialist Party, left for the Punjab to-day by the Frontier Mail on a tour.

He will open the Kisan Conference at Chaman Kelan. Mr. Meberally will reach Jullundur on the morning of June 20—United Press.

MAXIM GORKI DEAD

Celebrated Russian Author Who Won Affection Of People

MOSCOW, June 18. Death has occurred of Maxim Gorki—Reuter

Maxim Gorki, whose death is reported, was born in Nizhni-Novgorod in 1868. Before he became the celebrated author and one of world's greatest literary figures, he was Alexei Maximovich Pyeshkov, the "outcast" Maxim Gorki was his pen-name and the world will know him only as such.

His father was a dyer. But he lost his parents in early childhood and had to shift for himself as best he could.

When he was only nine years old he was sent to work in a boot-shop. But his bent lay in some other direction and we see him in a variety of jobs. Books had a great attraction and he devoured all sorts of books with amazing avidity. He ran away from the boot-shop and went to help a land surveyor. He was then a Cook on board a steamer and afterwards a gardener. In his 15th year he tried to enter a School in Kazan, but was obliged to betake himself again to his drudgery and trudgery. He became a baker, then hawked about "Kvas" (scullery-boy). He helped the bare-footed tramps and labourers at the docks.

Life had been to him a perpetual struggle; but he learnt his lessons to good account from its book. He drew striking pictures of his experiences and portrayed them in sketches of humble life with amazing fidelity. In a life of continual drudgery, he could find work as Secretary to a Barrister in his home town of Nizhni-Novgord. This was the turning-point in his life. In the Barrister he found a sympathetic master who helped him.

Gorki could now give life to his latent aspirations and became acquainted with the novelist Koreleuko. His career as a writer began and wrote several books which marked him out as 'literateur par excellence' of the future.

But it was his 'Mother' that made Gorki famous and won for him an abiding place in the hearts of the Russian people. Throughout his writings one could note that his favourite type was the rebel, the man in revolt against Society. And when he takes this as the theme for his writing his appeal is irresistible. The passion, sincerity and vigour which characterise his writings have swayed men's feelings. "Mother" is a most brilliant example of such writing and is, even to-day, considered as his greatest book.

Events were moving fast in Russia. A general wave of political discontent raised the Russian masses to action. Leaders of the people were either shot, imprisoned or sent to the bleaky regions of Siberia for penal servitude. In times such as these, it was mid-summer-madness to expect that a spirit like that of Gorki's could live within Russia unaffected. He had to flee for personal safety and he settled down in Capri where he conducted a School and a colony which attracted great ones from all parts of the world. The story is told how Gorki used to be curt, almost rude to fellow Russian Revolutionists. While he was all courtesy and "elan" to the aristocracy at this centre. But thus it was that he was able to raise finances to support revolutionaries and revolutionary work.

Lenin was an exile at the time. So were many other illustrated Russian intellectuals and revolutionary leaders. In all that had happened in connection with production of literature, organisational work and other propaganda for the liberation of the Russian masses from Tsarist oppression, Maxim Gorki was intimately associated.

But when the revolution was achieved when Lenin established the Dictatorship of the proletariat, when the vast Russian masses had been freed from the old thraldom. Gorki was still undecided about his future course. This might seem strange for a man who was in every respect a leader of the revolution itself. But he did not wait for long. He realised that he had to have only one attitude: either for or against the Revolution. His choice was made and his book "On Guard for the Soviet Union (1933) was the clearest demonstration of it." Among his other well-known books are "The Outcastes", "The Magnet", "The Bystander" and "Other Fires".

The place of Maxim Gorki in modern world history will find glowing mention from the future historian.

All Russia paid its affectionate tribute to the Grand Old Man on the occasion of his birthday celebration in March last.

MONARCHY FOR AUSTRIA

Restoration Of Hapsburg In Autumn Forecast By Archduke Eugene

VIENNA, June 18.

The restoration of the monarchy in Autumn is forecast by Archduke Eugene, the uncle of Archduke Otto.

Abandoning his accustomed reserve, Archduke Eugene told a great mass meeting of ex-soldiers at Lienz in East Tyrol.

"The Austrian people this autumn will be given a chance to express their will for or against monarchy. There is no doubt that the overwhelming majority will decide for Archduke Otto of Hapsburg. The Young Emperor could have returned before, but he refused to enter the Austrian territory before he is recalled by a powerful demonstration of the Austrian people".—Reuter.

SO THIS IS AUTONOMY

Purchase Of Khadi Is In Excess Of Powers

MADURA, June 18.

The Government of Madras have it is learnt, issued a notice on the Devakotah Panchayat Board to show cause why its resolution to purchase only Khaddar for its servants should not be cancelled, as it is found to be in excess of the Board's powers.

It may be stated that the Devakotah Panchayat Board which has a majority of Congress members, has recently adopted a resolution to that effect.—United Press.

SCIENTISTS OF THE WORLD PREPARE FOR SUN'S ECLIPSE TO-DAY

Phenomenon Not Visible In Bombay: Pilgrims Rush To Holy Places

The eclipse of the sun, which occurs to-day, the like of which has occurred nearly 18 years ago (according to the cyclic theory of the "Saros" of the Chaldeans discovered nearly 6,000 years ago,) has attracted hundreds of scientists and astronomers from all parts of the world including India, to the zone, from where the total eclipse of the sun will be visible.

The duration of the total eclipse which is about 2 1|2 minutes, is the most valuable period for scientists, when they will record observations of great scientific importance in unravelling the mysteries of the Universe. So far what is known of the sun to the astronomers is very little, as the total eclipses of this nature occur once in 18 years, and not much advantage was taken in the past by way of scientific observation, owing to varied reasons.

Indian Scientists For Japan

It may be recalled that the Government of India have also sent out a party to Japan for the purpose of collecting materials about the eclipse. But experts believe that observations from Russia will be of greater importance.

Not Visible In Bombay

The eclipse is not visible in Bombay, but about 45 miles north of the city, the eclipse is partially visible.

Thousands of pilgrims have flocked to Kurukshetra and hundreds have gone to Nasik and other places considered holy by them, to have a dip in the waters of the "sacred" rivers on this momentous occasion.

MARKET ASTROLOGERS BUSY

Professional astrologers in India have harped on the theme of the solar eclipse for many of their wild predictions. One of them from South India has predicted a period of war and political tension after the eclipse. Market astrologers look to the eclipse for a break in prices of primary commodities. The present state of bullish enthusiasm in world markets may perhaps defy these pious forecasts.

NOT VISIBLE IN SOUTH INDIA

(From Our Correspondent)
HYDERABAD (Dn.) June 18.

Dr. T. P. Bhaskaran, Director, Nizamia Observatory, Hyderabad, interviewed by me regarding the Solar Eclipse, said that the eclipse would be invisiblein the Hyderabad State and South India.

It would, however, be partially visible in the Northern India. The belt of totality, he said, passed through Japan, Siberia, South Russia, Greece and ended over the Mediterranean zone.

SCIENTISTS PREPARE

Expeditions To Greece And Russia

The Astronomical Correspondent of the "Manchester Guardian" writes:—

On Friday, June 19, the sun will be totally eclipsed. The shadow track or zone of totality will extend from the Mediterranean to the Pacific, passing across Greece, Turkey, Southern Russia, and Japan. The maximum duration of the eclipse will be about two and a half minutes; and as the shadow track passes over fairly accessible regions of the earth's surface, with good prospects of favourable weather, it is to be expected that valuable observations will be made by the various expeditions posted along the track. In Great Britain and Western Europe the eclipse will be partial. At Greenwich a little more than half of the sun's disc will be hidden; at Edinburgh a little less.

A total solar eclipse is visible for only a few minutes, within a narrow belt of country. For hundreds of miles on either side of the shadow-track the sun is partially eclipsed in greater or less degree. The scientific value of a partial eclipse, however, is practically nil.

Eclipse occur in series, and every eclipse belongs to one series or another. The eclipse cycle—called the "Saros"—is 18 years 11 days in length if four leap years intervene, and a day shorter if there are five leap years. If an eclipse occurs on any given day there will be a recurrence after an interval of eighteen years, plus ten or eleven days, as the case may be.

PAST RESULTS.

The series to which the coming eclipse belongs has been of great value to astronomers. In 1864 the track lay across the Pacific, and the eclipse was not extensively observed. In May, 1882, the shadow crossed Egypt, and many European astronomers set up temporary observing stations, with excellent results. Good photographs were obtained, which revealed, close to the sun, a small comet, which was never seen again. In 1900 the shadow track touched Spain and North Africa, as well as part of the United States. As in 1882, fine weather favoured those who had travelled great distances to make observations. The eclipse of June 8, 1918 chiefly visible in North America, took place during the war, when no European expeditions were equipped. In the United States, however, valuable results were obtained, and the late Professor Barnard, on the same evening from his improvised observatory in Wyoming, discovered Nova Aquilae, one of the biggest temporary stars of modern times.

The present eclipse will, of course, repeat itself eighteen years hence. In 1954 the shadow track will cross the northernmost of the Shetlands, the island of Unst, where totality will last for two minutes, and also parts of Norway and Russia.

OBSERVATIONS AT 4,000 FEET.

Astronomers of many nations have been preparing for this year's eclipse for months past, and numerous expeditions have been dispatched to places favourably placed on the shadow track. Dr. R. L. Waterfield, the English astronomer, will observe the eclipse from the island of Chios in the Aegean Sea. Dr. Waterfield stated some time ago that he had information that the chances of a clear sky in the early morning were "very high" but that the horizon was liable to haze. Accordingly, the site chosen for the instruments will be some distance from the coast, at a height of about 4,000 feet, above sea-level. An eclipse expedition is no mere holiday trip, but a strenuous undertaking. Astronomical instruments are not only heavy but delicate and the utmost care has to be taken in transit. A short time ago Dr Waterfield stated that his plan was to drive by car to Bel-

(Continued on Page 11)

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ONE Anna Per Word
Minimum Re. 1.

SMALL ADVERTISEMENTS are inserted in these columns on cash payment and are charged at the rate of ONE ANNA per word. Minimum charge is fixed at Re. 1 for 16 words. Abbreviations and numbers (up to 10 figures) are to be counted as complete words.

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BLOCK-LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Advertisements will ensure correct insertions; otherwise no responsibility for any mistake will be accepted by the Management. Unclaimed replies to the Advertisements are destroyed after about a month.

REPLIES TO THE ADVERTISEMENTS should be addressed carefully as under:—"Box No..... The Advertisement Department, The "Bombay Chronicle," Red Building, Parsi Bazaar Street, BOMBAY. To avoid mistakes the Box Number should be written distinctly.

9. SITUATIONS VACANT.

Wanted—A Gujarati Graduate strong in English, Persian and Geography. Trained preferred. Apply stating teaching experience and minimum salary to the Chairman, Municipal Council, Dharampur State (Dist. Surat). (3395)

Wanted immediately Canvassers for our Fever Specific, a generation tried twelve-hour Malaria remedy. Prospects good. New Oriental's Pharmaceutical Works, Kurla, Bombay. (6384).

B. C. I. Bank Ltd, Vizagapatam.— Applications are invited from respectable Ladies and Gentlemen for the posts of District Superintendents and Special Superintendents in the Districts of Kaira, Dadu, Panchmahals, Lorkan, Jokabadad, Sukkar, Nanabsha, Thar Parker, and North Kanara on Rs. 100-20-300 p.m. (annual) and Rs. 100-10-200 p.m. (annual) with Establishment and Pension. Applications should reach the undersigned with credentials:—R. G. Patil, Esq., Provincial Superintendent, c/o H. M. Despandey's Bungalow, Fort, Dharwar. Applications from other Districts of Bombay Presidency should be addressed to:—Inspector of Branches, Eranhipalam P. O. Malabar. (6388)

Wanted immediately an experienced B.A., B.T., or S.T.C., to teach English, Sanskrit and Mathematics in higher standards. Apply with testimonials and minimum salary expected to Box No. 6389, "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted Lady graduates and undergraduates of the Bombay University for the Sarvajanik High School for Girls, Surat Apply Immediately with testimonials stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected to the undersigned. V. K. Nimkar, Honorary Secretary, Sarvajanik Education Society, Surat. 3360.

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Wanted:—Matriculates for admission into the Overseer Class of the Civil Engineering School, Lucknow, Recognised by the U.P. Govt. Applications for July Session 1936, are being entertained now. Apply for free Prospectus and admission form to the Principal. (6218).

Rajaram College, Kolhapur.—The College re-opens on 20th June 1936. It is affiliated for Undergraduate and Post Graduate teaching both in Arts and Science Tuition fees Rs. 55 per term. Accommodation for about 60 students in the College Hostel, adjoining the Science Buildings. Besides there are several communal hostels offering free lodging to students. For full information see student's Handbook which can be had by sending postal stamps worth five annas to the College office. Apply for admission with remittance of Rs. 15 to the Principal. (6342).

56. EDUCATIONAL.

Enrolments proceeding for Diploma Courses in Accountancy, Banking, Companies Secretaries, Insurance, just commenced at 32 years' old institution. Guarantee to coach until successful. Alexandra College of Commerce, York Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. (6386)

58. BOOKS & PERIODICALS.

Books sold at the Current Rate of Exchange. All English Books now sold at As. 11 a shilling. Economy effected 10 per cent. New Book Co., 190, Hornby Road, Bombay 1. (3339).

68. PARTNERSHIPS.

Export firm having decent connections desires co-partners to form Limited concern to expand business. Apply to Box 6340, "Bombay Chronicle."

73. AGENTS WANTED.

Wanted by a leading life office capable agents on decent remuneration for Bombay and up-country. Apply Bharat & Co., Jer Mahal, Dhobi Talao, Bombay. (6394).

99. MACHINERY WANTED.

Wanted Secondhand Flour Mill Rollers and Washing Plant, Sajjansingh, Millowner, Sialkot (Punjab). (6387).

124. FRUITS & VEGETABLES.

Mango Fruits and Grafts: Selected Langra, Bombay Mangoes 100 Rs. 7. Advance essential. Cost extra. All varieties of plants are ready for sale. Catalogue free. Anglo Indian Nursery, Darbhanga, (Bihar). (6332).

156. MISCELLANEOUS.

Tea with excellent flavour and of best quality available at cheapest price. Trial solicited. You are sure to be satisfied. Apply Jamsetji D. Warden, Glass Bungalow, Chikkalwadi.

Public Notices.

GENUINE ENGLISH.
CROOKES GLARE GLASSES
in Tropic-proof frames
Rs. 7-8 per pair.
LAWRENCE & MAYO LTD.
274, Hornby Road, Bombay.

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GOVERNMENT Announcements, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil Advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE.

THE BANK OF INDIA LIMITED, BOMBAY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SHARE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Bank of India, Ltd., will be CLOSED from WEDNESDAY, the 1st July, 1936, to FRIDAY, the 17th July, 1936 (both days inclusive.)

A. G. GRAY,
Manager.

19th June, 1936. 3399

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY COMPANY.

(Incorporated in England by Special Act of Parliament.)

The Undersigned is proceeding on leave with effect from the 22nd June, 1936. The Board of Directors have appointed Mr. J. J. C. Paterson, Loco & Carr. Supdt. to officiate as Agent during the absence of the Undersigned from India.

M. W. BRAYSHAY,
Agent.
3384.

NOTIFICATION BY THE COMMISSIONER OF POLICE.

BOMBAY.

No. 7217/151-Impt.

The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), is published as required by sub-section (2) of the said section for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby, and notice is hereby given that any objections or suggestions which may be received in writing by the Commissioner of Police from any person or persons with regard to the said draft on or before the 11th July 1936 will be duly considered:—

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

In exercise of the powers conferred by clause (c) of sub-section (1) of section 22 of the City of Bombay Police Act, 1902 (Bom. IV of 1902), the Commissioner of Police has made the following additional rule:—

12. No person shall allow any vehicle of which he is in charge to stand or halt anywhere on the portion of Girgaum Road from its junction with Bhatwadi Lane to its junction with Lamington Road, except for the immediate purpose of picking up or setting down passengers.

J. W. ROWLAND,
Officiating Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office,
Bombay, 1st June, 1936.
3398.

Auction Sales

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF MODERN STYLE FURNITURE, CARPETS ETC.

Messrs. BENNETT & CO. will on SUNDAY, the 21st inst. at 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction at "Villar Ville, Strand Road, near Taj Mahal Hotel, Apollo Pier, valuable household furniture comprising dining table, chairs, sideboard, Drawing room Chesterfield suites, writing tables, bedsteads, with box mattresses, almyrahs, Dressing Chests of Drawers and lady's Dressing tables, wardrobes, teapoys, easy and low chairs, writing bureau, table ornaments, glass, crockery and platedware, carpets, meat safes, washhand tables, card tables, innovation trunk etc.

The property of a European gentleman.

Catalogues will be published and the furniture is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.

Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT PYDHOWNIE ROAD SOUTH.

Messrs GANDHI & CO. Auctioneers, will under instructions from the Government of Bombay sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned Valuable Immovable property on FRIDAY, the 19th day of June, 1936, at 4-30 P.M. (S. T.) on the Premises.

All that piece of land with the house situate in and fronting on the South side of Pydhownie Road admeasuring 198 square yards according to the Cadastral Survey Records and 203 square yards according to the Collectors Rent Roll or thereabouts and 208 sq. yards according to the Consent Decree dated 4th November 1935 in suit No. 1895 of 1928 of the High Court of Bombay bearing Cadastral Survey No. 1003 of Mandvi Division and Laughton's Survey No. 2840 and assessed by the Collector of Bombay under the Collector's Last Rent Roll No. 6687 and current Rent Roll No. 2338 of quit and ground rent tenure and which said premises re-assessed by the Municipality under B Ward No. 1048 and New Street No. 17 Pydhownie Road.

For further Particulars and Conditions of sale please apply to Solicitor to Government. Attorneys for the Government of Bombay, at their office at Central Bank Building, or to the Undersigned.

GANDHI & CO.

Central
Near Albless Baug—Charni Road—off Queen's Road
THREE SHOWS DAILY
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
LAST DAY TO SEE
ROBERT MONTGOMERY
MERNA LOY

with REGINALD OWEN in
Petticoat Fever
To-morow Saturday
She thought she was in "Seventh Heaven"—But he knew it was only a "Magnificent Obsession"—
THEY WERE BOTH WRONG.

A New Romantic Screen Team
JANET GAYNOR
ROBERT TAYLOR
IN
"SMALL TOWN GIRL"
with
LEWIS STONE, FRANK CRAVEN, BINNIE BARNES, ISABEL JEWELL, ELIZABETH PATTERSON, JAMES STEWART AND OTHERS
Plans Open. 'Phone 27787.

ROYAL OPERA HOUSE
DAILY
3-30; 6-30; 10 p. m.

WARNER BROS.' RIOTOUS RAMPAGE OF ROULETTE, ROMANCE AND ROARS!
"THE WIDOW FROM MONTE CARLO"
WARREN WILLIAM
DOLORES DEL RIO
Louise Fazenda • Colin Clive

COME UP WITH YOUR FAMILIES
to enjoy AMAVAS Holiday
To-day Special Matinee at 2-45
It draws crowded houses everday
New Theatres Ltd., (Calcutta)'s Laugh-provoking 100 per cent Musical extravaganza
THE MILLIONAIRE
OR
CROREPATI
Starring:
SAIGAL
with
MOLINA, RAJKUMARI, P. SANYAL NAWAB, RAJLAXMI, KIDAR, NEMO.
MINERVA
TALKIES, LAMINGTON ROAD.
Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45.
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45.

TO-DAY 3 P. M.
MATINEE SHOW
5th WEEK
Bombay Talkies'
Jeewan Naiya
Starring:
DEVIKA RANI
ASHOK KUMAR
DAILY 3 SHOWS:
5-30, 8 & 10-30 p.m.
IMPERIAL CINEMA

By Insistent Public Demand
We again present this thrilling serial in 2 instalments
FROM TO-DAY
Come and see 1st instalment—15 thrilling parts
REPUBLIC PICTURES'
DARKEST AFRICA
Starring World's Greatest Animal Trainer
CLYDE BEATTY
and 11 year old Boy
MANUEL KING
at
GLOBE TALKIES
Sandhurst Road.
To-day being AMAVAS
Special Matinee at 2-45.
Time: 5-15, 8 & 10-45.
Fri., Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 2-45

HOSAIN IMAM'S SURPRISE

Inclusion In Muslim League Parliamentary Board For Bihar

PATNA, June 18.

Mr. Hosain Imam, Member of the Council of State in a statement to the Associated Press said: "I have no connection with the Muslim League Parliamentary Board as I do not want to involve myself in provincial politics. I do not know how my name appeared amongst the delegates nominated from Bihar to the League Parliamentary Board. I am an 'ex-officio' member of the Board being a member of the League Council. My sphere is wider and I want to co-operate with all parties and work the constitution to the best advantage. Work in the Government of India is wide enough and will absorb the whole energy of a man and it cannot be brought to a successful conclusion without active and wholehearted support of the provinces. Identification with any party, may deprive one of the moral support of the rival parties". —A. P.

JINNAH URGED TO VISIT MADRAS

Sequel To Dissatisfaction Over Personnel Of League P. Board

MADRAS (By Mail.)

In communicating the resolution passed at the Muslim Masses' Association, St. Thomas's Mount, criticising the personnel of the Muslim Parliamentary Board and characterising it as "unsatisfactory and uninspiring" to Mr. M. A. Jinnah, M.L.A., Khan Bahadur G. S. A. Karim, who presided over the meeting, says:

I may bring to your notice the inescapable fact that there are two rival Muslim Leagues in the Province, each claiming affiliation to the parent League and so far as the public are aware, the All-India Muslim League has not publicly announced which of these two provincial Leagues stands recognised. However, the fact is that both are defunct at the moment.

When Sir Mohomed Yakub, M. L.A., General Secretary of the All-India Muslim League, visited Madras, I requested him to go into this matter and settle the dispute, but nothing seems to have come out of it. Besides these two rival Leagues, there is a provincial branch of the All-India Muslim Conference and other political organisations. For all practical purposes, they are not working, and if and when they function they work at cross purposes, or their efforts overlap. This means waste of national energy.

Do I ask too much if I request to come to this Province if you can spare time to set our house in order? I know you have got too many irons in the fire and far more important work to be done in other provinces such as the Punjab, Bengal, etc. Normally, in these circumstances, I should not worry you to go over here; but judging from the result of your efforts at unity in the Punjab, I fancy you will perhaps be our last hope, and may succeed in bringing about all these jarring elements together.—United Press.

SARDAR PATEL & PRAJAMANDAL

Exploring Avenues For Removing Prohibitory Orders

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, June 18.

It is learnt from a reliable source that Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has called one of the workers of the State Prajamandal to acquaint himself with the whole situation, as a sequel to the prohibition orders served on three leaders.

It may be mentioned here that Sardar Patel, is an ex-President of the State Prajamandal. Congressmen of Bombay, Ahmedabad and other places are making enquiries. Prajamandal leaders are holding private meetings daily to discuss the situation.

Boon To Farmers

Rain started yesterday night in heavy showers and People are feeling great relief. The sky is cloudy The rain has been a boon to the farmers, who have already begun sowing operations. Change in weather is clearly visible in Baroda.

The report of a mischievous attempt to wreck train has been received at Patna from Dhanbad.

Early on Wednesday morning four pairs of fish plates and six wooden keys were removed from one pair of rails on the down main line between Kalubathan and the Hitaambonao Grand Chord.

MONSOON EXTENDS INTO GUJARAT

Surat Gets Three Inches Of Rain

POONA, June 18.

Yesterday's depression over west Central India filled up after causing an extension of the Monsoon into west Central India and Gujarat. The Monsoon has also been active in the Central Provinces, Konkan, Malabar, north Hyderabad and Assam. There has also been nearly general rain in the Punjab Hills, local rain in Burma, Bengal, Orissa, west United Provinces, Bombay Deccan and the north Madras Coast, and a few falls in east Rajputana and Madras.

The chief amounts of rainfall are:—Surat 3 inches; Diamond Island, Dibrugarh, Dohad, Ratnagiri, Karwar, Mangalore and Cocanada 2 inches each; Amherst, Amraoti, Khandwa, Baroda and Ahmedabad 1-1/2 inches each.

FORECAST:—Rainfall will decrease further, but continue locally in Central Provinces, continue widespread in Gujarat. Konkan and Malabar, occur locally in Deccan, Burma, Assam, Bengal, United Provinces, east Rajputana and north Punjab, and extend along north-west Frontier.—A. P.

RAIN IN CITY AND SUBURBS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The monsoon conditions in Bombay may now improve (if improvement means continuous downpour and heavy clouds), in view of the extension of the monsoon into West Central India.

For the last three days the sky was over-cast with heavy clouds and there were occasional drizzles. Though Bombay city had little rain this morning. The suburbs had a heavy downpour and passengers from the suburbs had to travel in "closed" trains.

Persons were not wanting, who were anxiously waiting to wear their new rain-coats, during the last few days, and to-day they were glad that they had an occasion to use them

Despite sultry conditions yesterday, the atmosphere was cooler. The maximum temperature for the 24 hours ending at 8 a.m., today was 85 degrees, 2 degrees below normal. Minimum temperature for the same period was 78 degrees, one degree below normal.

Rainfall during the same period was 11 cents at Colaba, 14 cents in the Fort area, 46 cents in Byculla and 41 cents in Matunga. Colaba observatory recorded a rainfall of 6.96 inches upto June 17, from the beginning of the month, St. George's Hospital, 5.88 inches, J. J. Hospital 5.97 inches and Matunga 4.50 inches.

Colaba observatory registered 14 cents of rain between 8 a.m., and 12 noon to-day.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a.m. of 18-6-1936.

Change of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours +009 inches.

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 79.2 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a.m. 77.0 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hours 85.2 degrees 2.3 (below normal).

Minimum temperature during 24 hours 77.4 degrees 0.5 (below normal).

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 90 p.c.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. SSE.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 13 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours 187 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 22 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10). 10

Rainfall in 24 hours 0.11 inches.

Total rainfall during the month 6.96 inches.

Total rainfall during the year 7.36 inches.

Weather Remarks—Rain.

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 18-6-36.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.2 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.83 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.62 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

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PLAZA
FROM TO-MORROW

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New M.As. And M.Scs.

Results Of Examinations Held In April Announced

The following are results of the M.A. and M.Sc. (Mathematics) examinations held in April:—

M.A. EXAMINATION

FIRST CLASS.

36 F. F. Menezes
50 N. J. Shende
57 M. B. Palekar
77 T. Aguiar
172 S. V. Sohoni
205 V. V. Deshpande
212 P. K. Namjoshi
213 R. D. Shah
220 V. L. Gidwani

SECOND CLASS.

7 G. V. Pandit
13 S. S. Mone
17 G. P. Mansukhani
19 Y. D. Bhave
20 D. L. Deodhar
22 B. N. Joshi
27 A. R. Shinde
34 R. A. Kodkani
44 U. P. Shah
45 A. M. Ghatage
47 H. B. Bodas
48 G. S. Deshmukh
49 J. J. Pandya
53 M. V. Kashikar
58 P. M. Phondke
59 L. S. Deuskar
67 M. L. Balse
68 M. A. Dastoor
69 S. J. Munsiff
70 M. M. Nanavaty
79 J. J. F. Dias
80 G. G. D'Souza
86 P. H. Kothadiya
100 S. G. Tulpule
109 M. P. Vaidya
113 M. P. Soman
128 T. N. Devare
132 J. C. Kaji
145 S. M. Dave
150 G. K. Kewalramani
160 V. A. Faranjape
163 M. H. Patel
167 P. K. Raut
168 K. P. Sahasrabuddhe
174 H. G. Vazir
184 S. V. Chavan
192 M. M. Lad
198 V. K. Kothurkar
204 N. D. Waknis
206 A. H. Hemrajani
211 G. M. Muzumdar
214 C. H. Sutaria
219 D. B. Wagh

PASS.

1 N K Desai
5 U M Maniar
6 M A Mazmudar
8 M V Rajadhyaksha
11 M. J. Boga
26 H D Sattigiri
39 K. S. Huzurbazar
42 N A Sapre
43 S L Shastri
46 V S Gajendragadkar
51 G. Y. Dyahadi
52 A H Limaye
56 G D Deshmukh
60 D G Jawalkar
61 R V Matkari.
62 V G Bhatt
64 B B Trivedi
65 B V Vyas
66 G B Joshi
71 S M Shah
75 A R Sayyed
76 S I Shaikh
81 D Fernandes
83 A. R. Paymaster
87 K L Munot
88 M J Modi
91 G A Daftardar
95 R G Kumbhojkar
97 S V Patwardhan
101 S. R. Abhang
103 D B Bhingarkar
104 N V Chitnis
107 Y E Nandedkar
108 M C Tembhekar
110 M V Vaidya
111 M K Pradhan
112 H H Shah
116 N B Dave
121 S G Betai
124 J. V. Trivedi
130 L. M. Chatwani
131 S. C. Desai
133 H. D. Kelawala
134 R. G. Kothare
136 L. A. Nimkar
137 F. S. Patel
140 L. G. Bhole
141 K. T. Chandy
142 S. B. Cholkar
143 J. P. Contractor
144 A. A. Dave
147 M. V. Gopalakrishna
148 K. D. Joshi
149 V. B. Joshi
151 P. L. Khadilkar
152 P. R. Khilnani
153 S. B. Kulkarni
154 G. N. Lakdawalla
156 A. S. Mehta
157 B. D. Mirchandani.
164 R. G. Patil
165 R. N. Pradhan
166 K. L. Purohit
171 G. G. Shimoga
176 D. D. Chanani
177 R. N. Contractor
185 J. K. Dastur
191 B. D. Kothare
193 V. V. Lonkar
196 H. L. Butani
199 M. S. Patel
201 B. M. Mistry
202 J. M. Matani
203 Nalini B. Pathar
208 Nalini V. Masurekar
217 S. N. Taraporewala.
221 C. J. Newton.

The result of candidate No. 125 is reserved.

Scholarships And Prizes

Scholarships, Prizes, etc., have been awarded as under:—

The Bhugwandass Purshotumdass Sanskrit Scholarship—Divided between No. 45 A. M. Ghatage and No. 57 M. B. Palekar.

The Chancellor's Medal—to No. 77 T. Aguiar.

The Jamsetji Nusserwanji Petit Scholarship—To No. 83 Miss A. R. Paymaster.

The Sujna Gokulji Zala Vedanta Prize—To No. 47, H. B. Bodas.

The Kashinath Trimbak Telang Gold Medal and Prize, The Sir Lawrence Jenkins Scholarship and The Sir William Wodderburn Scholarship—To No. 172, S. V. Sohoni (Wilson College).

The Miss Sokaribai S. Mankar Scholarship—To No. 69, Miss S. J. Munsiff.

The Sir Perozeshah M. Mehta Research Scholarship—to No. 172 S. V. Sohoni

The Shridhar Ramkrishna Bhandarkar Prize—To No. 50, N. J. Shende.

M.Sc. (MATHEMATICS)

GROUP A:
Passed with distinction:—No. 12.
Pass:—Nos. 1, 2, 4.
GROUP B:
Passed with distinction:—Nos. 23, 27.
Pass:—Nos. 16 17, 18, 20, 22, 25.

SECOND LL. B.

The following are results of the Second LL.B. Examination held in April:—

SECOND CLASS.

2. S. J. Aptekar
4. K. C. Badami
6. S. C. Banker
29 D. G. Damle
30 S. G. Dandekar
41 P. K Dhond
44 E. Elijah
58 M. Y. Gupte
69 S. J. Jhaveri
74 P. D. Kakkad
76 P. R. Kamat
77 K. V. Kanhere
78 P. P. Karumbaya
79 D. K. Kelkar
82 M. M. Khanderia
83 L. G. Khare
89 R. N. Kulkarni
90 M. K. Linganna
99 G. M. Mehta
107 N. P. Nabar
108 G. V. Nadig
115 Y. P. Pandit
121 K. R. Parikh
124 N. K. Parmar
127 A. R. M. S. Patel
130 C. R. Patel
133 F. G. Patel
135 M. V. Patel
136 P. B. Patel
137 R. C. Patel
143 S. R. Pattani
146 C M Pota
147 S. M. Prabhu
151 R. S. Ramarao
153 J. D Rangneker
155 V. D. Rao
162 C. J. Shah
176 C. R. Sonalkar
180 M. A. Sujan
183 J. M. Thakore
186 C. S. Trivedi
190 G. R. Vaidya
198 J. R. Vimadalal
267 R. U. D. R. U. Basava.
270 V. G. Bhagwat.
272 T. S. Bhat.
274 N. G. Bhave.
283 K. Y. Deshmukh.
290 G. K. Dutt.
291 M. G. Gandhi.
292 V. Ganji.
300 K. M. Harpanhalli,
301 W. N. Hingne.
303 N. B. Jangle.
304 M. O. Jhavar,
309 V. S. Joshi.
310 M. Kadale.
311 B. R. Kale.
318 S. S. Kolkeball.
327 R. N. Malur.
328 G. Meludurgamath.
330 V. N. Mysore.
333 B. S. Narayana.
337 K. Papanna.
338 R. S. Paranjpe.
340 S. A. Patil.
344 V. R. Patwardhan.
347 D. D. Pol.
350 N. T. Raju.
351 A. S. R. Ramachandrarao.
352 S. C. N. Ramaswamy.
354 R. K. C. Rathni.
355 V. R. Rathod.
356 D. R. Rayrikar.
359 S. G. Sathe.
361 K. G. Sattur.
362 G. G. Sejekan.
366 G. M. Shroff.
368 P. K. Sonalkar.
374 L. K. Taverekere.
403 S. S. Bhalja.
405 N. H. Bhatt.
416 R. C. Gandhi.
418 M. H. Jani.
422 R. J. Kapadia.
427 G. R. Nagle.
435 B. V. Patel.
441 C. S. Pathak.
445 C. K. Shah.
447 G. U. Shah.
449 N. P. Shah.
450 P. N. Shah.
451 V. P. Shah.
452 J. M. Sheth.
453 R. V. Sheth.
456 J. G. Thakore.
462 N. M. Vasavda.
476 A. G. Angadi.
478 V. V. Bhosekar.
481 P. L. Chaugule.
483 V. R. Coppa.
484 D. W. Dalvi.
496 K. B. Kulkarni.
503 V. S. Page.
509 M. S. Petkar.
515 S. B. Rane.
516 R. B. Ranibennur.
519 S. S. Shetti.
520 D. Shikaripur.
523 K. R. Utpat.
540 G. W. Balchandani.
543 K. G. Bijlani.
546 M. A. Buxani.
548 S. J. Chabra.
549 R. J. Chandnani.
550 M. M. Chhaya.
553 A. G. Ghaloo.
554 K. N. Gocal.
555 H. J. Hardy.
556 N. K. Hariramani.
557 P. L. Karna.
558 I. B. Mansukhani.

PASS.

203 G. A. Basith.
204 H. M. Bhatt.
208 G. M. Dalaya.
209 G. A. Desai.
212 J. J. Doshi.
213 F. Fernandes.
215 V.T. Gambhirwala.
217 A. N. Joshi.
224 H. S. Lakhani.
227 G. C. Mehta.
228 H. T. Mehta.
229 H. P. Merchant.
231 N. J. Mysorevalla.
232 T. N. Nanavati.
233 S. N. Nandugudi.
234 B. G. Niranter.
235 H. Nunes.
237 R. R. Parekh.
239 I. B. Patel.
240 V. S. Patil.
241 R. R. Pendse.
247 J. C Rindani.
249 R. Sarangapani.
250 J. S. P. Saugar.
251 D D. Sawant.
253 C. N. Shah.
255 J. R. Shroff.
257 N. K. Suntook.
259 R. B. Vankadia.
260 M. K. Vora.
262 H. G. Wandrekar.
263 V. D. Yennemadi.
377 Y. T. Apte.
378 M. T Bhadbhade.
379 M. H. Bora.
383 K. S. Dhakad.
384 V T Dixit.
385 N. K. Firodea.
387 N. T Godbole.
388 N. K. M. R. Jan-
391 D. H. Kinikar.
392 N. A. S. Mala-
393 H. S. Metgud.
394 S. V. Nakhate.
395 G. R. Page.
396 W. M. Palekanda.
399 N. Salera.
400 V. B. Sathe.
402 N. M Shidnye.
464 J. J. Badheca.
466 S. A. Desai.
469 R. B. Munshi.
470 S. H. Oza.
471 H. G. Pandejee.
473 C. V. Soni
474 R. C. Thakore.
475 N. V. Vora.
525 V. C. Bhide.
526 M. A. Chougule.
527 H. S. Gogate.
528 S. B. Javali.
530 S. A. Kavathekar.
531 K. Kolar.
532 S. K. Patil.
534 R. R. Ramtirthkar.
536 K. M. Somashekar.
537 R. D. Sontake.
538 K. A. Subbramanyam.
565 A. O. I. Kazi.
567 A. A. Memon.
569 S. A. Tanwarmalani.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZE.

The Scholarships and Prize are awarded as under:—

The Arnould Scholarship:—To No. 164 of October, 1935 (Naranappa C. Vaddipalli of Poona Law College).

The Judge Spencer Prize:—To No 103 of October, 1935, (Narendra P Nathwani, of Law College, Bombay).

The Mancherji Nowroji Banaji Scholarship:—To No. 44 of October, 1935, (Miss Aloo Bomanji Engineer, of Law College, Bombay).

The Sir Mangaldas Nathubhai Legal Scholarship:—To No. 103 of October 1935, (Narendra P. Nathwani of Law College, Bombay).

B. S. C. TECH.

Mr. F. F. Darbary is declared to have passed the B.Sc. (Tech.) Examination held in April, 1936.

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H. K. SHIVDASANI
KAMLAKAR
&
GOPE

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Story by: K. S. DARYANI.

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KRISHNA

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Daily at 5-30, 8, 10-30 p.m.

London Sports Letter

Indian Team's "Record" Of Failures!

"Vizzy's" Sins Of Omission And Commission

WILL HE RESIGN, OR WILL REST OF PROGRAMME BE CANCELLED?

(From Our Sports Correspondent.)

LONDON, June 10.

(By Air Mail).

Writers on the doings of Indian cricketers in England, let me say the tourists have managed to keep their record of losing matches on the English soil. This time they were faced with the Champions of England, who did them the honour—for what reason one cannot imagine—of putting on the field a formidable batting and bowling strength. Verity, Bowes, Sutcliffe and Leyland to be in a team is a sufficient indication that the tourists were expected to make a respectable display of their position. Yet, the opportunity was lost and India disgraced herself by accepting a defeat by an innings and over 100 runs.

They have four more matches before they appear at Lord's to play in the first Test match against All-England. But unless the captain changes his tactics in the next four shows, there is hardly any chance of India coming even nearer to victory at the Lord's on 27th June.

WHAT "VIZZY" DID AND FAILED TO DO.

I have already discussed certain issues in my last dispatch. I now take this occasion to point out that since the tour began, the Indian captain has had arranged no conference or held no consultation with other members of the team. Here is a lesson to the Cricket Control Board of India, over which it should continue to pause and think. On the last occasion when the Indians visited this country, the team included a Vice-Captain. The then Captain was a wise man. He used to hold frequent consultations with the then manager, Mr. Wazir Ali and Mr. Naidu. As a matter of fact if my information is correct, no team was selected to meet any English team on the last occasion without a previous consultation with some of the members of the team. The Maharajkumar of Vizianagram has obviously his own ideas of captaining the present Indian side. I would like to know if the Maharajkumar has ever held any consultations with any member of the team before the commencement of any match.

Of course, I shall readily concede that before the tour commenced the Indian captain held a hurried conference in his hotel room, drew up a sketch on a piece of paper of two wickets at two ends and asked Nissar and Bannerjee, who were to bowl the following morning against Worcestershire, to guide him as to the field that the captain should arrange. But the bowlers could neither make their captain wiser nor could they decide for themselves what kind of fielding should be arranged for the following morning. Such a situation is natural, inasmuch as you could not decide upon a plan of action, ready-made and orthodox, unless you are aware of the composition of the team from the other side.

Having conveyed to you the general talk in cricketing circles in London about the Indians, I felt I should call upon the Maharajkumar to find out for myself how far the rumours that have gone round the town have any justification. I therefore called on the Indian captain last week when he was in town. Unfortunately, I was told that the Indian captain had gone to Paris for two days and was the host of two members of his team. I attempted to discuss the matter with other members of the team. But none dared to comment, contradict or confirm the reports that have been brought to me. "How can we say anything when we have signed a contract"? seems to be their attitude. Of course, the Manager is a member of the Party who has not signed any contract. But would he be of any assistance to me in clarifying the issue? He seems to be a bundle of contradictions. When a local newspaper announced that C. S. Naidu was coming to London to strengthen the tourists, in response to enquiries the manager of the Indian team stated that the Indian captain had sent for Naidu. On the following day we had a surprise from the Indian Cricket Control Board from New Delhi. A message arrived contradicting Major Brittain Jones, the manager. The Cricket Control Board announced "Unless the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram, the captain, asks the Board of Control to send another player, the Board will not send anyone. The Board is not corresponding with the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram on the subject. It is not correct to say that Naidu or others are being kept ready to be sent by air." Well, confusion became worse confounded when on the third day, the Manager of the team made a statement to the press that in India it was felt necessary that the Indian tourists should be strengthened, and therefore the Maharajkumar, the Indian captain, had asked for the services of C. S. Naidu.

WILL HE RESIGN CAPTAINCY?

A statement, such as this, makes it obviously clear that the Indian captain agrees with my view that there is enough talent available in England upon which he can rely instead of summoning players from India. However, we differ in this that I take the view that the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram is not capable of captaining the Indian side and he should therefore resign and advise the Cricket Control Board in India to invite Major Naidu and Lieutenant Wazir Ali to share in leading the Indian team in the remaining programme of the tour.

Those who believe that India is faced with disgrace are wrong. Those who take the view that the handling of the bowling and batting is turning the side into a third-rate team are equally wrong. The Indian team has already achieved these two "distinctions" under the captaincy of the Maharajkumar of Vizianagram. But India can still drag herself out of the morass, under a new captaincy that will inspire team work, which is lacking to-day. The Maharajkumar has failed to cultivate team spirit.

CANCEL REMAINING PROGRAMME.

If this is not to be done, the next best thing for the Indian Cricket Control Board is to decide upon the cancellation of the remaining programme. Why enact a farce which is even not appreciated?

One word about the players. I can assure you that the Indian players are feeling overwhelmed with humiliation. You cannot make them the laughing stock of the whole show. Each match played revealed that the gate is going down and perhaps when the tourists appear on Lord's for the first Test match they will have to content themselves with the presence of a small gallery and a handful of pressmen, including, of course, Jardine, Fry, and Hobbs, to watch their humiliating procession to and fro the pavilion. What a contrast with Australia, South Africa and West Indies when English Cricket is mediocre.

NOT AN ATTRACTIVE SIDE.

I might as well devote a little more space to discuss the game at Bradford against Yorkshire. That the tourists are no more an attractive side to watch was proved by handful of spectators who witnessed the two-day performance at Bradford. The meagre attendance also proves how wise the Yorkshire authorities were in not agreeing with the Indian Board of Control which had suggested a florin gate. It has now been realised that it is a great mistake to charge two shillings for admission wherever the Indians play, the general effect being a certain reduction in the gross takings. Other counties who have followed the example of Yorkshire are Kent, Sussex, Middlesex, Essex, Warwickshire, Worcester and Glamorgan.

FEATURE OF FIRST DAY'S GAME

The outstanding features of the first day's play at Bradford are Wazir Ali, the hero of the Cambridge match, had his leg-peg knocked back, having played the ball. If "Major" Naidu had not come to the rescue of the Indians we might as well guess where our compatriots would have been in their first innings knock. On the Yorkshire side, close observers watched a splendid bit of fraternal bowling by Bowes. Knowing that Verity was trailing the hundred wickets before June record, Bowes bowled a good length only. His motto appeared to be "Let wickets fall, if fall they must to Verity."

If Indians started badly and finished equally badly, the Yorkshiremen were not very fortunate in the early part of their innings. The home county's innings was a series of shocks, one for 14, two for 16, Ltyland first missed the first ball, three for 31, four for 38, Sutcliffe, then three, was missed in the gully. The crowd, which had been chortling when the Indians were out for 86, was now dead silent, as every run had to be fought for until Mohamed Nissar began to tire at the fag-end of the day. The big man had bowled with all the magnificence of class. None really played him. So rich was his all-round attack that when taken off at 5.28 in the evening, he was given a long round of applause for a fine performance on unsuitable turf. Not only that, but when he was put on again after 45 minutes' rest he was cheered as loudly as Bowes would have been if reflung into a scrap with Lancashire. They had scarcely finished cheering when they had started again as he got Sutcliffe with a nice ripe "bumb." However, missing Sutcliffe cost to the Indians 28 personal and 87 actual runs. It was indeed a tall order in a small scoring game.

NAIDU PUNISHES VERITY

There is hardly anything worth recording in the second innings of the game, barring what Naidu once again did to Verity. This time he twice off-drove Verity for 6—a reward of sheer enterprise. Wazir Ali again failed to come up to the expectation. The match ended adding one more chapter of dismal failure of the Indians in all the good matches so far played.

Incidentally, I find that Amar Singh, who is to play in the first Test match for India, is in excellent form. Playing for Colne against Haslingden in the Lancashire League last week, he took seven wickets for 59. On the previous day, also against Haslingden, he took eight wickets, so his bag for the two matches was fifteen.

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TO-DAY ON RADIO

Empire Broadcasting

The following frequencies will be used:—

GSG 17.79 Mc/s (16.86m.), GSF 15.14 Mc/s (19.82m.), GSD 11.75 Mc/s (25.53m.) (from 9-0 p.m. to close).

7-30 p.m: Big Ben. The Music of Brahms and Chopin. A Recital by Irene Scharrer (Pianoforte).

7-55 p.m.: "A Lady Loved a Swine" A play written for broadcasting, by J. S. N. Sewell. Production by William McLurg.

8-25 p.m.: The Hotel Victoria Orchestra; leader, A. Rossi; under the direction of Emilio Colombo. From the Hotel Victoria, London.

8-50 p.m.: The Colonial Service Dinner. A speech by the Rt. Hon. J. H. Thomas, M.P., Secretary of State for the Colonies, at the Annual Dinner of the Corona Club. From the Connaught Room, London.

9-25 p.m. The News and Announcements.

9-45 p.m. Dorothy Hogbens' Singers and Players.

Bombay Programmes:

VUB 350.9 metres, 885 kc/s.

1-0 p.m. Available Market Rates. European Lunch Hour Selections.

2-0 p.m.: Selection of Indian Music.

3-0 p.m.: Educational Talk: Chris Rose.

6-0 p.m.: Light Music SHARNBAI PAINGANKAR.

7-0 p.m.: Flute Solos Shantaram K. Palkar.

7-15 p.m.: Recitation from Holy Quoran, Moulvi Gulam Mahomed Kamar.

7-30 p.m.: Violin Solos. G. A. Joshi of Aundh.

8-0 p.m.: Commercial News and News in Hindi.

8-20 p.m.: Duets. Shahajan and Allabux.

8-45 p.m.: Talk: (Gujerati) "Oota-roo Alam in Diary Ma Dowyunn". By G. G. Morarji.

9-0 p.m.: Kumar Ghandharva. The Boy Prodigy In Light Classical Music.

9-30 p.m.: News in English.

9-45 p.m.: "Around the Town." An Airman's Diary.

10-0 p.m.: Piano and Violin Recital. z

Delhi Programmes:

FRIDAY, 19TH JUNE.

8-0 a.m.: Description of the solar eclipse fair. Relayed from Kurukshetra.

VUD 340. 136 metres, 832/kc/s.

1-0 p.m.: Indian Recorded Music.

6-0 p.m.: I.B.S. Orchestra. Barari.

6-10 p.m.: Zawwar Haidar. "Michal jab kabhi hazart-i-dil gae hain
Woh daman chhura kar bamushkil gae hain."
(Bekhud)

6-20 p.m.: 1st News Bulletin (Hindustani).

6-30 p.m.: 1st News Bulletin (English).

6-40 p.m.: Ghulam Sabir. Sarangi-Purbi Dhanasri.

6-50 p.m.: Radha Bai of Delhi. Khamsa Naatiyah.

7-0 p.m.: Zawwar Haidar. "Nahin taur agle se piare tumhare
Nae ab hain andaz sare tumhare." (Rind.)

7-10 p.m.: Haidar Husain Chughtai. Sitar Marva.

7-20 p.m.: Radha Bai of Delhi. "Sina-o-dil hasraton se chhagaya
"Bas hajum-i-yas ji ghabra gaya" (Mir Dard.)

7-30 p.m.: Malang Khan of Hoshiarpur. Khayal Shudh Kalyan.

7-45 p.m.: "For Villagers Only."

8-45 p.m.: Talk: (Hindustani) "The Solar Eclipse." By Dr. Ram Behari.

9-0 p.m.: I.B.S. Orchestra (Temple of Love). "Prete Ka Mandir."

9-15 p.m.: Zawwar Haidar. Ghazal Qawwali.

9-25 p.m.: Radha Bai of Delhi. Khamsa. "Khayal ek janib nigah char su hai." (Jigar).

9-35 p.m. Zawwar Haidar. "Dil-i-dard ashna diya hamko Lo diya bhi to kia diya hamko" (Majruh.)

9-45 p.m.: 2nd News Bulletin. (Hindustani).

10-0 p.m.: 2nd News Bulletin (English).

10-15 p.m.: Talk: (English) "Bridge." By A. J. Raisman, C.I.E., I.C.S.

10-30 p.m.: A Dance Programme: By Louis and his International Aces with Joe N. Smith. (Crooner and Yodeller.)

Calcutta Programmes:

VUC 370.4 metres, 810 kc/s. 49.11 metres, 6.109 kc/s.

12-36 p.m.: Musical Selections (Recorded).

12-51 p.m.: Robert Pikler and His Hungarian Orchestra. Lunch Time Selections. Relayed from "Firpo's" Restaurant. (By kind permission of the Management).

Calcutta Weather Bulletin for Oceancraft and Rivercraft (if any).

1-36 p.m.: Educational Broadcast for School Students "The Poets of Bengal". (Contd.) By Nripen Chatterjee.

2-6 p.m.: Talk: "Our Children". By Preety Gupta, M.A.

2-36 p.m.: Selected Gramophone Records.

5-6 p.m.: Children's Hour conducted by Kamal Bose.

5-16 p.m.: Letters and Riddles. A conversational Story.

5-31 p.m.: Bengali Song by Geeta Bose.

5-38 p.m.: News Reel.

5-43 p.m.: Recorded Selections.

5-51 p.m.: The Aloha Boys—in Hawaiian Airs and Melodies Vocal and Instrumental and Jack Holme's Quartette, in a Studio Concert.

6-51 p.m.: Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin, Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In Bengali).

7-6 p.m.: Indian Theatrical Night Betar Natookey Das presents ("Raja Babu.') By Rao Bahadur Bholanath Banerjee. (2) "Rupor Jhumko." By Govindapada Banerjee. under the Direction of B. K. Bhadra.
The cast includes.
Prodeep Sen. Dhiren Das. Kapana. Ushabaty. Manmatha Tulshi Lahiri Anila, Sarajubala.

10-6 p.m.: Weather Forecast, General News Bulletin. Market Prices, Jute and Gunny Closing Rates. (In English).

WIMBLEDON DRAW FOR MEN'S SINGLES

LONDON, June 17.

The Wimbledon draw for the men's singles shows in the top quarter Perry and Grant, in the second quarter Quist and Budge, in the third Austin and Allison and in the fourth Crawford and Von Cramm.

In the women's singles Miss Jacobs and Senorita Lizana are in the top quarter, Miss Stammers and Mlle. Jedzre Jowska in the second, Madame Mathieu and Mrs. Fabyan in the third and Madame Sperling and Miss Round in the fourth.

In the men's singles in the top quarter Chartikavanij meets J. R. Reddall and the winner of this match meets Perry or Stratford. In the second quarter Bhandari meets Pallada (Jugoslavia) and the winner meets Petra (France) or Macphail (Scotland).—Reuter.

Indian Cricket Captured By Rajas And Maharajas

TAIRSEE SUGGESTS NOT TO MAKE IT RICH PEOPLE'S SPORT AND TO SEND INDIVIDUAL TEAMS ABROAD.

The articles and correspondence which have appeared in the newspapers regarding the failure of the Indian Cricket Team in England, have created not a little stir and sensation in cricket circles.

Mr. L. R. Tairsee, who takes keen interest in the sport and has been the President of the Hindu Gymkhana for many years past, in an interview with a "Chronicle" representative expressed the view that, it would be better to send Hindu and Mahomedan teams than to let the present farce continue.

If Maharajas wanted to exploit their names, he said, they could send teams of their own.

His Personal Views

Without committing the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana or the Hindu Representative Matches Executive Committee of which he is the President, Mr. Tairsee stated in his personal capacity that it is often asked what is wrong with the Indian Team. In reply he wished to ask what is right with the Indian Team?

From the first, due to currents and under-currents an attempt had been successfully made under the form of democracy to capture Indian Cricket by Rajas, Maharajas and fat cheque-books. "Otherwise" said Mr. Tairsee "one fails to understand the interest these Rajas and Maharajas have in Cricket. They have enough to do and to manage the affairs of their States instead of managing this and should not bother with Indian Cricket.

"As the supposed leader of Indian Cricket, it gives them in England and elsewhere a status which they would not attain otherwise. This perhaps is one of the reasons of their interest in Indian Cricket. Is it an accident or by design that the Captain of the two Indian Teams that visited England should have been Rajas and Maharajas and that against the M.C.C. in Bombay the Captain in the past had to give place to the young colt of Patiala?

Sport Of The Rich

"It is this fact that has made Cricket the sport of the rich, and unless this goes and a democratic constitution is adopted, I do not think Indian Cricket will be able to give a proper account of itself. Look at the way in which, Dr. H. D. Kanga was thrown to the wolves and Bombay never raised a cry enough to reinstate him."

Our representative, at this stage, asked "How is this all to be righted then?"

Mr. Tairsee replied "Unless the constitution is radically changed, we may as well give up playing International Cricket and not spoil the name of India." He is strongly of opinion that the way in which the members of the team were selected was by barter and exchange. "You take this man and I will support your man was the motto and a whip was sent round to make this arrangement. And that he said, is how the Captain and the present Indian Team was selected."

"Unless a way is found out," said Mr. Tairsee "it would be much better that the Hindus and the Mohomedans sent their own teams, the former under the Captaincy of Major C. K. Nayudu and the latter under the Captaincy of Captain Syd. Wazir Ali and I am quite sure, they will give a much better account than the India Team has done so far.

"It may be said that this will be degenerating Indian Cricket into Communal Cricket, but I am afraid that, though we are talking in terms of internationalism and India, it is personal factors that have decided the selection of teams. It is time to be frank ourselves and face the situation and admit that we have not risen to the standard of playing for India."

The "Chronicle" Representative asked "But what about Maharajas if they are really fond of sport?"

Mr. Tairsee replied that if they wanted to take their own teams, they were quite at liberty to do so as they had the means and influence, but they should desist from exploiting their personal likes and dislikes in the name of India of which they know nothing.

HEAVY RAIN AT LORD'S

LONDON, June 18.

There has been a heaviest downpour of rain at Lord's since 09-00 o'clock this morning, and the wicket is under water.

A CORRECTION.

In the score of the first innings of the Minor Counties, the following correction should be noted. De Saram who made 86 was caught by Nissar and bowled by Amar Nath, not Amar Singh.

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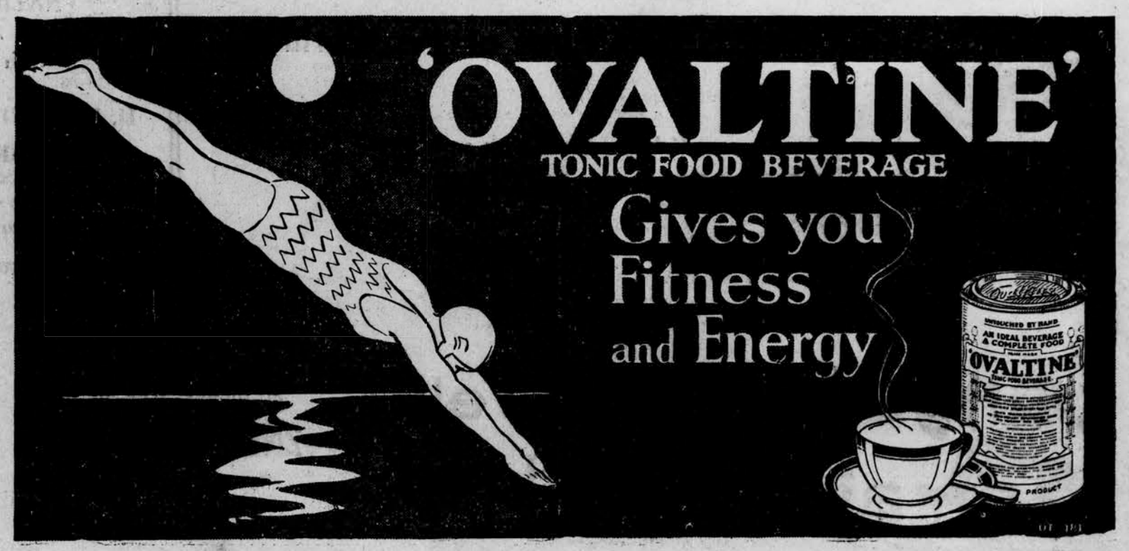

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JACK HULBERT
Singing and Dancing
IN HIS LATEST COMEDY
"JACK OF ALL TRADES"
with his new dancing partner
GINA MALO
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THE LAST DAY
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He was BLACK SPOTS before her eyes until a BLACK EYE made her see PINK CLOUDS and CUPIDS!
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One long, loud laugh!
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The most talked about Picture of the year . . .
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MIRIAM HOPKINS—MERLE OBERON—JOEL McCREA

City & Suburbs

LOCAL ENGAGEMENTS

To-day.

Hindu: Jeth Vad 30, 1992
Muslim: Rabialaval 28, 1355
Parsi: Deh 17, 1305
Hightide: —; 12-20
Lowtide: 5-25; 18-32
Sunrise: 6h 2m
Sunset: 7h 18m

Saturday, June 20.

S. S. 'Narkunda' with English mails sails at 1-0 p.m.

Monday, June 22.

University of Bombay: Election to the Senate: Last day for nominations.

Tuesday, June 23.

King's Birthday: Public Holiday. Banks closed.
King's Birthday Parade: Colaba, 7-30 a.m.

AMUSEMENTS OF THE DAY

CAPITOL—Charlie Chaplin in "Modern Times," Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10-0 p.m.
CENTRAL—"Petticoat Fevers." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
EMPIRE—"Curly Top." Time as usual
EXCELSIOR—"Squibs" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL—"Jeevan Naiya." Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
KRISHNA—"Sangdil Samaj" Daily at 5-30, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
LAMINGTON—"Misss Frontier Mail". Daily at 5, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA—"Millionaire," Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-45 p.m.
PALACE—"Thanks A Million." Time as usual.
PATHE—"Collegiate." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA—"All Quiet on the Maratha Front." Daily at 5-15, 8 and 10-30 p.m.
REGAL—"Love Before Breakfast" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY—"Akkal-na-Bardan" Daily at 5-15, 8-0 and 10-45 p.m.
ROYAL OPERA—"The Widow from Monte Carlo." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WELLINGTON—"Graduate" Daily at 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END—"Matlabi Duniya" Time as usual.

'F' WARD CONGRESS

The adjourned meeting of the Council of Management of the 'F' Ward District Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 7-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Committee's Office, Parel.

B. P. C. C. MEETING

A special meeting of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee will be held to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m. (S.T.) at the Congress House.

Immediately after the special meeting is over, there will be an ordinary meeting of the Committee at the same place.

DADAR 'PERFECT ROLL' MEETING

A meeting under the auspices of Perfect Roll Campaign Sub-Committee ('G' Ward) will be held to-day (Friday) at 5-30 p.m. at Fergusson Road, Parel, when Messrs. Wamanrao Kulkarni, Charles Mascarenhas, Mrs. Shantabai Vengsarkar and others will speak

CO-OPERATORS TO MEET AT DHARWAR

A session of the Karnatak Divisional Co-operative Conference is being arranged at Dharwar and the Divisional Co-operative Institute is proceeding with its arrangements. Prof. V. G. Kale of Poona will preside over the Conference which is to come off on the 29th instant at Dharwar.

NEW LITERARY MAGAZINE

Mr. Phiroze F. D. B. Taraporevala of the New Book Company, declared himself to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court, as the publisher of a monthly magazine entitled "New Book Digest". The Magazine, it is understood, will be devoted to reviews and notices of the latest books and will be a comprehensive and up-to-date publication of the kind in India.

TENANTS' PROTEST MEETING

A public meeting of the tenants of the Imamvada Improvement Trust Chawls will be held to-day (Friday) at 9-30 p.m. in the Chawl Compound to protest against the arbitrary and unwarranted notices served by the Municipal Commissioner on 800 odd tenants of the Chawls to vacate their premises on June 30. Shrimati Maniben Mulji will preside and Messrs. Indulal Yajnik, V. B Karnik, and Dr. Khekih have been invited to address the meeting.

NEW HINDU SPORTING CLUB TEAM

The following will represent the New Hindu Sporting Club, Dadar against the Parsi Gymkhana 'A' Team on Sunday the 21st instant at 11 a.m. on their ground:—L B Keny (capt.); V B Acharekar; G L Patil; H M Mahale; R C Nadkarni; R K Deshpande; Tarasingh; G R Pawar; M T Koppikar; G S Koralekar; M R Tarkar.

Reserves: B L Patankar and G M Adsule.

RESTORE SHIKARPUR MUNICIPALITY

The following resolution has been passed by the General Board of the Hindu General Panchayat, Shikarpur: "Resolved that this meeting of the General Board of the Puj Hindu General Panchayat, Shikarpur, urges upon the Government of Sind to kindly restore the Municipality to the citizens of Shikarpur as early as possible in the interests of the town."

Oral Or Written Evidence Showing Payment Of Rs. 5 Necessary For "Rent" Qualification

In reply to the representations made by the Secretary of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, the Chief Secretary to the Government of Bombay, explained the provisions regarding the enrolment of persons in the City of Bombay, who pay a monthly rent of Rs. 5 and more.

The Chief Secretary stated that, in Poona the production of rent bills as proof was not being insisted upon and only in Bombay City the rent bills, it appeared, were asked to be produced in the past. The question of enrolling voters under the "rent" qualification, arose only in cities such as Surat, Ahmedabad, Hubli and Sholapur, which were included in the urban constituencies.

Any Evidence.

In Bombay, the Chief Secretary continued, hereafter the rent bills would not be insisted upon for production as proof, but the tenants should produce any other evidence "oral or written," which would satisfy the Collector.

The Chief Secretary admitted that it was not very easy to produce such evidence which would satisfy the Collector, other than the rent bills. But the tenants could not be registered as voters on their mere statements.

ENROLMENT OF NURSES BY RED CROSS

A press communique issued by the Headquarters of the Indian Red Cross Society, Simla, says:—

Nurses in India will be interested in the scheme recently launched by the Managing Body of the Indian Red Cross Society for the maintenance of a Roll of Trained Nurses for emergency or war service. This scheme has been drawn up by the Indian Red Cross Society in conjunction with the Trained Nurses Association of India, and the Medical Directorate, Army Headquarters, has also agreed that, in the event of war, it will make use of the Roll for the selection of such nurses as may be required for military service, to supplement the regular army nursing services.

By enrolling, a nurse undertakes to respond to calls for service either in war or in disasters or in both. The Indian Red Cross Society will be responsible for the maintenance of the Roll, and will communicate with the nurses at regular intervals. All information regarding pay on mobilization together with Enrolment Forms can be obtained from the Organising Secretary, Indian Red Cross Society, "Sherwood", Simla.

BASSEIN CIVIC BYE-ELECTION

The bye-election of Bassein Municipality in Thana District took place yesterday. There were two candidates, one Mr. K. K. Galvankar and other Mr. G. B. Raut supported by the non-Brahmin and Nationalist parties respectively. The canvassing was very brisk and Mr. K. K. Galvankar was elected by overwhelming majority.

YOGA LIBRARY

The Yoga Library maintained under the auspices of the Yoga Institute now located at 8, Babulnath Road, Bombay, has been opened from the 20th June, for public convenience. The hours of attendance are between 8 to 10 a.m. and 5 to 7 p.m.

POSTAL NOTICE

Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per s.s. 'Tairea' will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on Wednesday the 24th instant.

Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

Special Concession to F. Y. College Students

RAGHUVANSHA I TO XIX CANTOS COMPLETE with Mallinatha's commentary and Exhaustive grammatical and critical notes and close English Translation together with an introduction giving information about the author and discussing literary merits of the poem, by K. M. Joglekar, M.A., Gold Medalist. Original price Rs. 4/-.

Available for Rs. 3/- net, up to 15th July 1936.

Apply to:—Pandurang Jawaji, Proprietor Nirnaya Sagar Press, 26-28, Kolbhat Street, Chira Bazar, Bombay, 2.
Telephone: 22290.

Bombay's Civic Tribute To Late Abbas Tyebji

CORPORATION ADJOURNS IN MEMORY OF G. O. M. OF GUJARAT

"Never lived an Indian who spoke so wisely, who thought so nobly and who acted so correctly". With these words, Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the Mayor, referred on Thursday to the sad death of Mr. Abbas S. Tyebji which took place on the 9th instant.

After signing the minutes of the last meeting, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, referred to the sad death of Mr. Abbas Tyebji, and said that the late Mr. Tyebji enjoyed the highest judicial honour and devoted his life after retirement to the service of the country. He followed the best traditions of a noble family in the service of the country and added to the good name of the family. In spite of his old age, he was sturdy and firm and spent the evening of his life in spreading the gospel of nationalism.

CORPORATION'S TRIBUTE

Mr. Nagindas T. Master then moved—

That the Corporation have learnt with deep regret of the sudden death on the 9th June, 1936, of Mr. Abbas Shamsuddin Tyebji who was a great scholar and a staunch nationalist and who animated by a lofty spirit of devotion to the country, worked in spite of advanced age with unique energy for the economic and political advancement of his countrymen and in whose death the country mourns the loss of a tried patriot.

That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the family of the deceased with an expression of the Corporation's sympathy in their sad bereavement.

That as a mark of respect to the memory of the deceased the Corporation do now adjourn without transacting any business to-day.

MULTIFARIOUS ACTIVITIES

In moving the condolence resolution, Mr. Nagindas Master said:

This Grand Old Man of Gujarat, as he has been called, worked not merely in or for Gujarat, but throughout for the entire country. In days when there was extensive repression in the Punjab and Martial Law prevailed, a Committee of Inquiry was appointed by the Congress to inquire into and report on the Punjab Martial Law excesses. He was chosen to serve on the Committee and his work in that Committee was memorable. In conducting these investigations, he was so much touched by the miserable condition of the people by the gross injustice being done to them that he was confirmed in his resolve to carry on the struggle for freedom and he thenceforward continued to be a staunch supporter of the National Movement.

He did his utmost to alleviate human sufferings at the time of the floods in Gujarat. Bardoli Satyagraha saw him in forefront and he took a leading and effective part then and his love for the Motherland was so great that when the call came even at the advanced age of 76 he jumped into the struggle cheerfully and courageously. Though so old his spirit was even then youthful and when arrested he smilingly called out "Carry on, Boys". He was the shelter and refuge of the oppressed and the helpless. Whoever went to him felt solaced. During his imprisonment his health suffered but even after coming out he did not retire from active work and continued his noble activities. For some two years past he was working for the Baroda Praja Mandal and due to his efforts that body could make considerable progress.

COUNTRY-WIDE TRIBUTE

He was over cheerful and had unique humour of his own. Even in adverse circumstances and when the outlook around appeared hopeless, he never despaired. His faith and cheerfulness would enthuse those around him and put hope in them. He was above communalism. His death leaves one more void in our public life which it would not be easy to fill up. His popularity was so great not only in Gujarat but throughout India meetings of condolence and sympathy have been held and Municipalities like Karachi and others have paid respect to his memory. It is but fit that our Corporation should also put on record their appreciation of his noble work and show their mark of respect by adjourning to-day without transacting any business.

Sir Jehangir Boman Behram seconded the resolution.

Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas in supporting the resolution said Mr. Abbas Tyebji was a true nationalist and a patriot.

Mr. H. A. Lalji and Mr. Ali Bahadur Khan further supported the proposition and it was carried standing in solemn silence.

The Corporation then adjourned till Monday.

INTER-'VARSITY CRICKET MATCH

Play Suspended On Thursday Will Be Resumed To-Day If Weather Permits

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The match between Bombay and Punjab in the Inter-'Varsity final was not played on Thursday owing to the inclement weather and ground conditions. The captains disagreed as to the playability, and the umpires decided that the ground was unplayable on appeal at 4-15 p.m.

It is understood Mr. De'Mello for the Cricket Board of Control has given a decision that the match should be played to-morrow (5th day). The match was announced hitherto as a four-day fixture.

If weather conditions and the pitch continue to be the same as Thursday, the match will be declared closed and the winners announced in the first innings score. In such an eventuality the Bombay 'varsity will be the winners, though the Punjab team, as the position stands, has a sporting chance of success if the match is played to a finish.

TALK OF THE SUBURBS

(BY A SUBURBAN MAN.)

The deplorable condition of the Andheri-Versova road has been the talk of the press for a very long time now.

Now I understand that Mr. Sajun, Acting Chairman of the Versova Beach Sanitary Committee, has addressed a letter to the Collector, Bombay Suburban District drawing his attention to the deplorable condition of this road, and urges that temporary or permanent repairs be carried on without delay as this road is very dangerous to public life and property. It is time the authorities gave the suggestion, their favourable and prompt attention.

TALKIE HOUSE.

Now that the monsoon has set in, all the outdoor entertainments are completely stopped in the Suburbs and one finds it very difficult to find any amusements.

Yesterday I had occasion to talk to a prominent citizen of Bandra who complained that the suburbs really miss a Talkie House in these days. He told me how the temporary Talkie House at Bandra was a real boon to him and many families." "Children," says he, "who are fond of seeing talking pictures want to see at least one picture a month, which put poor parents into a fix, taking into consideration the amount of money they spend for travelling and above all, risk of sending the kiddies alone to Bombay."

RAILWAY TIME TABLE

G. I. P. Railway.

TIMINGS AT VICTORIA TERMINUS

Timings at Victoria Terminus (on and from 1st April, 1936):—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Madras Mail	8 00	22 00
Peshawar and Lucknow Express	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail via Nagpur	7 30	17 50
Calcutta Mail via Chhoki	8 15	21 45
Madrass Express	10 15	13 50
Deccan Queen	10 25	17 15
Punjab Mail	10 50	18 55
Poona Mail	11 40	15 30
Nagpur Express	14 00	22 10
Poona Fast Passenger	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 35	8 15
Allahabad Express	20 15	7 10

B. B. & C. I. Railway

TIMINGS AT BOMBAY CENTRAL

Mail, Express and Passenger train timings in force from 1st April, 1936:—

Trains.	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	22 20
Delhi Express	6 00	22 05
Gujarat Mail	6 45	20 25
Kathiawar Mail	7 40	21 50
Frontier Mail	8 30	21 30
Frontier Mail on Saturdays	8 35	...
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 20	13 40
Kathiawar Express	19 00	8 45
Baroda Passenger	21 10	8 55

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER

Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for passengers for Europe at 8 50

IN AND AROUND — BOMBAY —

(FROM OUR STAFF CORRESPONDENTS)

Government's Duty

It is really deplorable that only four thousand persons should have been able to register their names as voters for the Bombay Legislative Assembly during the last fortnight. It is admitted that the majority of forms that come up before the Election Officer, are from Congress workers. Hence there is no doubt that the Congress propaganda is having its effect and Congress workers are not sparing in their efforts to get as many eligible voters as possible on the electoral rolls. As a matter of fact Congress authorities of Bombay are anxious to get all those entitled to a vote registered. But the Government have not shown any such anxiety, though it is the work of the authorities to get a Perfect Roll. The very fact that only 4,000 have been registered, shows that thousands of forms must have been rejected. Nay, it is stated that several of them were rejected because they did not conform to one requirement or the other. Out of nearly a lakh of women voters from the city and suburbs, only a few thousands have registered their names. Unless Government provide facilities, several thousands will have to go without their right of franchise. It is the duty of Government to see that at least they accept the suggestion of the Congress to hold meetings of prospective women voters, where Government enumerators could register their names.

Their Proper Place

After rumours that the Suburban District Collector's orders banning the slot machines in the suburbs would be rescinded by Government, and that the Bombay City Police might not ban the machines for sometime, it is now known that the city police have moved in the matter, however slowly, and have gently hinted to the keepers of these machines that any offer of so-called prizes (in fact, they are baits) should be stopped, the police having no objection to the use of the machines for mere amusement, of the visitors and patronisers of these restaurants. The police have moved timely in the matter, for the evils of the pin-ball game or "Pin-Game" as an advertisement calls it in the city, have been sufficiently exposed in these columns. The extent to which the game has spread in the city can be judged from the fact, that there are some persons who have kept these machines as the sole means of earning their profits.

INDIAN RADIO CABLE COMMUNICATIONS COMPANY

Dividend Declared At The 12th General Meeting

BOMBAY, Thursday.

The twelfth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Indian Radio and Cable Communications Company, Limited, was held at Radio House, Apollo Bunder, this evening.

Sir Purushottamdas Thakurdas presided. He said that the Company's work during the year 1935 had been satisfactory, notwithstanding the fact that economic conditions the world over had not shown any improvement.

FALL IN REVENUE

During the year 1935 the gross revenue from the Beam and Cable traffic had declined by nearly Rs. 2,36,000 as compared with the previous year. This is ascribed to a general fall in Telegraph traffic for which the duplication of the Air Mail service may be partly responsible.

Acting on the suggestion of the Government the company has reduced their rates for Traffic to Great Britain. They hope to make up the loss in Revenue by additional traffic.

On the other hand, the overseas Radio, Telephone service had brought in a gross revenue of Rs. 71,000 an increase of 41 per cent over the previous year.

DIVIDEND DECLARED

The directors report and audited accounts for the year 1935 was adopted. After setting aside 2 lacs to Reserve Fund Account and 2 lac and a half to the Dividend Equalisation Fund, the company has declared a total dividend of 15 per cent on ordinary shares and 12 per cent on deferred shares free of income tax.

In connection with the Quetta earthquake the company waived payment of some Rs. 6,000, being the fee payable towards telegrams sent in that connection.

FRESH ELECTIONS

Sir Purushottamdas was re-elected a director and the appointment of Mr. L. Blunt, in the place of Sir Cusrow Wadia, was confirmed Messrs. Billimoria and Co. were elected auditors for the current year.

Prof. Swaminarayan's Candidature

Prof. J. C. Swaminarayan of Ahmedabad is standing as a candidate for the University Senate from the Registered Graduates Constituency. He had a brilliant career at the University and distinguished himself as professor of Mathematics at the Gujarat College.

YOGA INSTITUTE OF INDIA

The headquarters of the Yoga Institute, which pioneered the scientific investigation and popularity of Yoga both in India and abroad, have been shifted from Bulsar to Babulnath Road, Bombay.

In the course of a letter to all District Rural Development Officers in the Provinces, the President of the United Provinces Fruit Development Board emphasises the need of active district branches of the Board throughout the provinces. The special officer is carrying propaganda among retired soldiers.

"PIA-KI-JOGAN" ON THE RADIO

The Bombay Broadcasting had fixed up on Wednesday a special programme of Golden Eagle Movietone's thrilling Social picture "Pia-Ki-Jogan" in Hindi. The public had the opportunity of hearing delightful songs coupled with wonderful and rare music. The programme was well-enjoyed by the listeners.

PATHE LAST DAY
3-30, 6-30 & 10 p.m.

Don't Miss it. 'Ph. 41561.

TO-MORROW

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October Examination (Old Course)
April 1937 Examination
(New Course)
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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1936

VOCATIONAL TRAINING

The Bombay Government's scheme of vocational training, about which we published some particulars yesterday, is a move in the right direction in spite of its limitations in tackling the general problem of unemployment. The scheme at present is on a small scale, limited by the grant of Rs. 50,000 sanctioned by the Legislative Council at the last Budget Session. The idea seems to be to provide for the practical training of young men who have reached nearly the VII English high school standard in the various organised factories in the Presidency under a system of what is described as "indentured apprenticeship" extending over a period of three to five years. Throughout this period provision is also to be made for theoretical training in the appropriate technical subjects in the existing technical and other educational institutions. Finally, it is believed to be definitely laid down that the arrangements outlined above are to be made for the training of only such number of boys as can ultimately be absorbed in skilled jobs which may become vacant by death or retirement of the present uneducated skilled workers in industrial establishments.

Its Limitation

The last-mentioned feature brings out clearly one of the limitations of the scheme. The scheme does not directly relieve unemployment in general. It only replaces uneducated skilled workers by educated ones and thus, while relieving unemployment in one sphere, creates it in another. But, in course of time, the more important jobs being filled by educated skilled workers, production will be more efficient and the consequent industrial progress will relieve unemployment. All things considered, therefore, we welcome the scheme particularly because once it is undertaken, there is a reasonable hope of extending it in various directions so as to relieve unemployment more directly and speedily. Moreover, the scheme may be trusted to give an industrial bias to some of our secondary schools. Much, however, depends upon the earnest support the scheme receives from employers and headmasters of schools and the financial assistance from Government.

Revive Village Industries

Having said all that we could say in support of the scheme, we must urge upon Government that they need to do a great deal more to combat unemployment. And this is a joint responsibility of the Government of India and the Provincial Governments. The most effective way to tackle unemployment permanently is to promote industries, both large-scale and small scale, by giving them all the protection they need. It follows that to make this plan wholly successful, a great change is necessary in our system of education. In this connection we would again emphasise the special importance of pomoting small-scale cottage industries because they bring sorely needed relief to millions of villagers who are unemployed and under-employed but who cannot leave the lands they till. This is a vast and difficult subject and we have no desire to be dogmatic about it. But the annual report of the All-India Village Industries' Association, recording its work in the very first year of its existence, encourages the belief that there are great possibilities for the development of many village industries. It is a field which Government ought to explore either independently or in co-operation with the A. I. V. I. A. No propaganda about rural uplift can satisfy the people unless it adds to the villagers' means of sustenance.

Withdraw The Cases

Some time ago we published a report that Hindu and Muslim leaders had decided that it would be in the interest of amicable communal relations if all the Poona riots accused were discharged and the prosecution against them withdrawn. It is deplorable that the Collector of Poona did not see his way to acceding to the joint request of Hindus and Muslims although it should have been evident to him that, since both the parties had made the request, the suggested course would have contributed positively and materially to the permanent establishment of good relations, which ought to be the main consideration. But still more deplorable is a recent despatch from the Poona correspondent of the "Times of India." It is mischievous because of the subtle way in which the correspondent has sought to re-open controversial issues which are both irrelevant and tendencious. We are glad, therefore, that Mr. Husainbhoy Laliji, who is one of the leaders trying to consolidate friendly relations, has, in a reply to that correspondent, effectively exposed the despatch and its mischievous character. We hope this mischief-mongering will stop. More than that, we hope Sir Robert Bell, the Acting Governor, will take a correct view of executive obligations and help in the establishment of communal peace in Poona by responding to the leaders' appeal to withdraw the riot cases.

Our Disturbed Dons

The news that some of the Fellows of the University of Bombay are tabling a censure motion against those of their colleagues who showed so much "bad taste" in openly associating themselves with the procession of students to the Senate Hall, which was prominently displayed by one of our contemporaries yesterday, is hardly surprising. Those sympathisers, of course, have committed the unforgivable sin of going against the clan spirit. They are out and out traitors against the mouldy traditions of our Alma Mater. Leaving their academic aloofness (and apathy) they had actually the effrontery to mix with the "rowdy mob", and to support their preposterous demands. Has anybody heard of anything more outrageous? No wonder many of our good dons are mightily disturbed, and that they are anxious to give vent to their indignation. A censure motion is obviously the best and easiest way of bringing home the enormity of their guilt to the errant though unrepentant Senators. And we have no doubt that in due time the necessary verdict will be passed with bell, book and candle. One may be excused, however, for echoing the poet's line, 'Such blame were true praise, indeed!' The public will know better whom to censure, and when and how.

If the Senate commits the folly of even discussing the censure motion, it will only stultify itself in the eyes of the public. The University is not a private club. It is a body which owes responsibility to the public and the students, who form a vital part of it, were fully entitled to ventilate their grievance in the manner they did. If their demonstration was of an unprecedented character, so was the provocation given to them by the shocking result of the Matriculation examination. If the censure motion is passed and the Fellows concerned resign their membership with a view to appeal to the Graduates' constituency which has elected them, their resulting triumph will be a well-deserved censure on the Senate itself.

Mr. HAMILL & THE MENAGERIE LION

Serious Problem For Women Students: Matriculation Or Matrimony?

(BY MISS LUCY D. GUPTE.)

I was amused to read a lively account of the Matric students' recent demonstration in the Senate Hall of our University and to do the students justice, you have to admit and it is undeniable that they spoke rather very good English to the Vice-Chancellor. Mr. Badiwala in particular has undoubtedly a fine command over the English language:

"Down with Hamill."

"We want a supplementary examination."

"We want the names of the examiners to be published, so that they can be pilloried: we want the whole constitution of the Senate and the Syndicate to be overhauled and made democratic."

This is King's English all over, and spoken on the spur of the moment too! It would do credit to some of our examiners. But who is Mr. Hamill?

I am told that Mr. Hamill is a professor or something in some college, but is now better known for his literary master-piece which I reproduce below. I am sure he is more than ordinarily fond of "good English." I am afraid he is also the keeper of a Zoo and a practical joker, but let me reproduce his literary master-piece. It will mean a few tears less over the grave of Chesterton. Forget him, but not the following—no, not by a long 'lathi'.

"Correct the following: The equator is a menagerie lion running around the Earth.

Hamill.

Hamill's Jewel

It is a pity that Mr. Hamill, with characteristic modesty offers this jem for polising, by the unskilled fingers of the Matric students. He can wear this jewel such as it is on the crown of his head or wherever else he fancies, but to offer it for correction is a wasteful and ridiculous excess. There is nothing wrong with this literary grammar, and no grammar of sense is yet printed in the English language.

The equator as a menagerie lion may be a sublime flight of Mr. Hamill's fancy, comparable to some such thing in the English literature as: "cowslaughter is cow's laughter," or a similar play on "manslaughter," which would sound rather silly. But I am told that the "correction" invited is that the equator is an imaginary line running around the globe. This in its turn is silly too, for all the latitudes and the longitudes do the same and every fool of a geographer knows that the equator has no latitude. So, let Mr. Hamill stick to literature.

But the most important problem before us, lady-students is: "Matric or Matrimony?" I for my part am inclne to the latter, for I was among those "slaughtered" by Mr. Hamill or his lion and I do not know what Mr. Hamill might next let loose, if I walk into the trap again. Meanwhile, I am alive and am shortly going to be married, and wish Mr. Hamill joy of his menagerie, and if he is minded to sell his lion, or his whole menagerie for a fair price I shall ask my future husband to find the money.

English As Englishmen Speak

I have no quarrel with Mr. Hamill whose only weakness is that he expects every Indian to write good English, and surely there will be time enough, when every English-man, Mr. Hamill himself not excepted, writes good enough English. Few Englishmen do. They speak the vernacular, which differs from county to county and India is a few sizes bigger than all the counties put together and Indians have a right to their own English vernacular, which they have fashioned out of standard authors and they speak English with a better accent and spell it better than an average Englishmen. An average English lad has to be flogged out of his vernacular idiom and accent, which he has picked up in the slums. I should be sorry if Mr. Hamill has unlearnt his vernacular and "cured" his native accent in his quest of good English. Let him read Tagore or Telang or Ranade and try and write English like one of them and he would be the first English professor to make any contribution to the English literature we value.

A word about myself. I have been a keen student of English literature for years and I have done a few things in the literary way as far as Marathi is concerned, as a poet, prose-writer and contributor to the Marathi press. I appeared several times at the Matric, and Mathematics had been my stumbling block and absorbed most of my energies, but I secured marks of distinction in

(Continued on page 7 Col. 7)

Rape Of Abyssinia And Its Lessons

League Unable To Fight For Just Causes

By Prof. P. N. DRIVER, (Wadia College)

II

The question of questions in international politics to-day is: "What will happen to the League of Nations?" It is a difficult question to answer because European statesmen say one thing and do another, and the politics of to-day is very uncertain. There is much talk of the abolition of the League, but I do not believe it will be abolished since Europe has nothing to gain and much to lose if it disappears to-day. The Abyssinian tragedy however, has been the death-blow to the League as we have known it till to-day. It will have to undergo certain essential changes if it is to continue to exist. On these changes depends the fate of the weaker nations of the world.

Alternatives Before League

The first point is about the Sanctions which the League has put into operation against Italy. If the League was really what we want it to be—honest in its idealism—the only thing it can or should do would be to continue and intensify the Sanctions against Italy, withdraw all the Ambassadors from Rome and expel her. But we may be sure that this is the last thing it will do. Firstly, France is not likely to agree to this plan and England cannot afford to have a hostile Italy in the Mediterranean specially when there is no certainty of help from Japan or America in the event of a war. Secondly, such a straightforward step will throw Italy into the arms of Germany and Japan and this will be or can be the beginning of a formidable coalition against France and her allies. The question would have been different had there been no Hitler. But Hitler is the product of injustice and this early injustice of Versailles makes it impossible for the League to take any honest and just step, even if there is the real desire to do so. We realise too late that justice cannot be based on the foundations of selfishness and injustice.

Dismissing, therefore, the only honest step left open for the League to take as impracticable and dangerous, we have to consider the two other alternatives which are before the League. (1) Firstly, France and England can try to end the present Sanctions and form an alliance with Italy to keep in check Hitler's Germany which is now bound to follow the example of Japan and Italy and create further trouble in Austria and elsewhere. (2) Secondly, the League can be reconstituted altogether by changes in its Covenant which may mean its emasculation if the changes include the removal of Article 16 which empowers the application of Sanctions. This may be followed by an attempt to placate Germany the unsatisfied aspirations of which are a source of constant nervousness in Europe to-day.

Danger Of Anglo-German Alliance

The first alternative has been put forward in an indirect way by the astute Mussolini himself who says that Italy is now a satisfied Power and would be glad to preserve the "status quo" in Europe in co-operation with France and England. France would, of course, be too glad to co-operate with Italy in this way. But if our search for a permanent peace can only be based on justice this scheme cannot succeed for any length of time. It would be immoral in many ways. Italy would herself be one of the judges although she deserves to be in the dock. Besides how can we forget that physical force is the "ultima ratio" of a determined people? Besides all this we have to consider England and her inclinations. It is a fact that English public opinion is divided on the question of Germany. Although it is easy to find in Germany people cursing England as the real cause of their misfortunes to-day, England has never been very eager to punish Germany for her repudiation of the Treaty of Versailles. England does not seem to be prepared to treat Germany in the French manner. Her Naval Agreement with Germany has hurt France very much. Not very long ago the German ex-Crown Prince succeeded in inducing the present British Monarch (then Prince of Wales) to try to bring about good relations between the British ex-service men and the German soldiers. Although it would of course be absurd to say, as some are doing, that England and Germany have formed a Pan-Saxon alliance to dominate the world, no one can fail to perceive the differences between England and France on the question of Germany. The results of this we cannot accurately foresee, although we can say that India will always be against any such alliance with Hitler. An alliance between England and Germany would be a tragedy for Europe, because liberal thought, in India as elsewhere, will support, as it must, any possible France-Soviet agreement to oppose that alliance.

Strong v. Weak States

The second alternative for the League is to try to satisfy the colonial aspirations of Italy and Germany. On such a basis the League can be strengthened tremendously from the European view-point. A new reconstructed League will have to depend for its success on a strong majority of the Great Powers including Germany and Italy who will not co-operate until and unless they got what they want—The Conservatives of England have been preaching this policy openly. Adoption of this policy is not very unlikely, but it is this policy which will be of the greatest danger to the weaker nations of the world who can expect no protection from a League working on such a basis. It would be dangerous also for Russia.

Let us not be blind to this great defect. Let us remember that

(Continued on page 7.)

FRANKLY SPEAKING

THE ONLY ANSWER.

The serious increase in Sino-Japanese tension was bound to come. The patriotic challenge of the Southern Provinces could not be taken lying down by Japanese Imperialism which with characteristic impudence has sought to dictate to those Provinces and made what virtually amounts to a demand to humble themselves to the aggressor. That they naturally cannot do without betraying the very basis of their revolt. There was only one answer to Japanese insolence. And that answer has been given in the Canton manifesto urging the Central Government and military leaders in the provinces to mobilise immediately for resistance against Japan. It is sincerely to be hoped that Nanking and others will respond to the Canton appeal in the full spirit of loyalty to their country and its honour.

A VITAL QUESTION

The Governing Body of the International Labour Office has done well to decide to place on the agenda of an early session of the Geneva Labour Conference the question of workers' right of free association. This is a fundamental right without which there can be no Trade Unionism and without free Trade Unionism there can be no industrial peace. It is amazing, therefore, that some employers' representatives opposed the early consideration of this question. Their opposition lends force to the statement made by a U. S. workers' representative that many employers discourage freedom of association by discriminating against Trade Unionists but urging false pretexts for doing so. Workers must not compromise on this issue nor should they allow it to be side-tracked.

NOT A DAY TOO SOON

Bengal needs a Civil Liberties Union more than any other province in India, and the local Congress Committee Secretary's letter to influential citizens in Calcutta on the subject might well have been circulated much earlier. Politics in Bengal have long been in a chaotic condition, but we hope there will be a concensus of opinion in support of a Civil Liberties Union. The reactionaries who oppose the idea may be ignored. It is essential for the leaders of Bengal to move in this matter soon, else the invasions on the liberties of the people may soon pass beyond limits of human endurance. If the older leaders can do nothing to protect the most elementary rights of the people, they should forthwith retire from politics and make room for men with more grit and self-respect.

UNWARRANTED RESTRICTIONS

The restrictions placed upon certain leaders of the Baroda Prajamandal by the Baroda District Magistrate constitute an unwarranted and flagrant misuse of his authority. The leaders are all responsible tried workers engaged in thoroughly constitutional activities, one of them, Mr. Maghanbhai Patel, being a member of the State Legislative Council, and there was never any chance of their disturbing the peace and tranquillity of any part of the State. The order served on Mr. Patel, as is pointed out by Dr. Sumant Mehta, President of the last Conference of the State subjects, prevents him from discussing matters with, and educating the opinion of, his constituency. We are glad to learn from Dr. Mehta that the Prajamandal will take up the matter with the higher authorities and spare no efforts to get the restrictions removed.

A SILLY SUGGESTION

We agree with Mr. L. R. Tairsee that Indian Cricket needs to be democratised and that it must not be made the 'sport' of Rajas and Maharajas. But we are amazed at his alternative suggestion that Hindu and Muslim teams should be sent separately to England. What is more astounding is the complacent solemnity with which he seeks to justify his silly alternative proposal. Communalism has brought enough humiliation and wrought enough mischief in India. Mr. Tairsee proposes, almost without any sense of its implications, to parade it throughout the length and breadth of Great Britain. What has happened to his national self-respect that he should recommend an infinitely worse substitute to the present system "unless a way is found out?" It would be a thousand times better not to send any team to England, in fact to give up Cricket itself, than to send teams labelled Hindus and Muslims.

HYDERABAD TRAGEDY

The tragic sequel to the fire that recently broke out in a Hyderabad cinema, involving as it did the lives of many citizens, has naturally shocked the whole country. The actual cause of the fire is still unknown, the matter being under investigation by a Special Commission. But the tragedy poignantly brings into prominence the question of providing safe and ample exits for spectators in case of such emergencies; for more serious than the loss from a conflagration are the consequences of the frantic stampede that is caused at such moments by insufficient exits. Municipal authorities of every town, particularly Bombay, must investigate how far the facilities provided by cinema-owners are adequate to meet such a situation. The Mayor of Madras has already acted in the matter with commendable promptitude, and we earnestly hope his public-spirited lead will be followed by other civic heads in the country.

WOMEN'S DEMAND

Some Congress women of Gujarat have raised a vital issue in a letter to President Jawaharlal Nehru. While, of course, the Congress President cannot be compelled to reserve a seat on his Cabinet for a woman—such a "reservation" would not be welcomed by the majority of self-respecting Congresswomen themselves,— we agree with the Gujarat women that every effort should be made by the Congress to help the women's movement, which has become an integral part of the general re-awakening in the country. The condition of women in India is still very backward socially, educationally and legally and much must still be done to restore them to their rightful place in Indian society. Whether the Congress can render such help most effectively by appointing a special committee is a moot question. But the principle of the suggestion is incontestable.

EXCLUSIVE WEATHER FORECAST

There would be some drizzling to-day with occasional real showers of rain. Sky would now and then remain overcast with clouds, mostly of a dull grey colour.

The Monsoon is now definitely breaking—slowly.

* * * *

To-day's total solar eclipse, according to eminent astronomers, is going to be a unique phenomenon of great scientific importance.

This solar eclipse, however, is not expected to eclipse the eclipse of the following:—

(1) J. H. Thomas
(2) Ramsay MacDonald
(3) Sir Shanmukham Chetty
(4) Mr. A. D. Shroff and to cut a long list short
(5) The Maharajkumar of Vizlangram.

* * * *

Doctor Moonje addressed an open air meeting in Nagpur for an hour despite heavy rain and "would not allow the meeting to disperse"

The "twice blest" audience deserve our profound sympathies.

* * * *

"Sir Bhupendra Nath Mitra," says Bori Bunder, "has done a public service by his frank speech during his last appearance at the conferences of the International Labour Office".

In fact, he out-franked his chief Sir Frank Noyce himself.

By the way we ourselves think that Sir B. N. did a distinct public service by his frank speech—though not in exactly the same way as our confrere thinks.

* * * *

The Government authorities are reported to be anxious to put Railway finance "on a sound footing".

The third class passengers, of course, will continue to constitute the footing.

* * * *

Mr. Tairsee suggests the sending of separate Hindu and Muslim cricket teams to England. Since the basis of selecton would be communal, the following selection would be quite representative:—

HINDUS: Doctor Moonje (Captain), Bhai Parmanand, Raja Sir Rampal Singh, Mr. Ganpat Rai, Mr. Jagat Narain Lal, Babu Ramananda Chatterjee, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, Dr. Savarkar, Mr. C. Y. Chintamani, Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer and, of course, Mr. L. R. Tairsee.

MUSLIMS: The Aga Khan (Captain), Sir Fazli Husain, Sir Mohd. Yaqub, Dr. Shafat Ahmed Khan, Sir M. Yamin Khan, Maulvi Shafi Daudi, Nawab of Chhatari, Sir A. N. Ghaznavi, Sir Sikandar Hayat, Seth Abdullah Haroon and Dr. Ziauddin Ahmad.

* * * *

HOT AIR AT GENEVA

—Headline.

What could be a better and happier tribute to Signor Mussolini?

Evidently, Geneva being a little less tough than Abyssina, they are going to asphyxiate it by a less drastic material than that employed by Il Duce.

* * * *

By the time these lines appear, Mr. Anthony Eden will have made his "strong, fighting" speech in favour of dropping the sanctions.

And you will have come across the most remarkable instance of gallantry in retreat, fighting with indomitable bravery and valour every inch of the ground against plighted word, sanctity of treaties, national and international honour and so on.

* * * *

According to a London report—A formal decision in favour of discontinuing the Sanctions. If such a course represents the general feeling at Geneva, is believed to have been taken at Wednesday's meeting of the British Cabinet.

And due publicity has been given to the decision to ensure the right "general feeling at Geneva".

That, if you don't know, is diplomacy of "realism".

* * * *

Young Britons, according to a report, are showing greatest reluctance to act up to the War Office maxim: "Join the Army And See The World".

Not unnaturally. They may like the Army. They may also, as they must, love to see the world. But there is the danger of seeing the other world too in the process.

* * * *

A tourist journeying from Cairo to the Great Pyramid thought he had at last found a place where nothing at all savoured of Western civilisation. The Arabian Nights atmosphere of ancient days made him sigh with delight.

Reaching the Pyramids, he was hoisted on to the back of a camel by a picturesque Arab.

"Tell me, my good man", he said to his guide, "what's the name of your camel?"

"Greta Garbo, sar" came back the answer.

CONSTERNATION IN LEAGUE CIRCLES

Labour To Move Vote Of Censure On Govt.

(Continued from page 1)

would support the imposition of further sanctions.

Baldwin's Apologia

Mr. Baldwin amid Government cheers declared that when the League met in autumn, it must consider seriously the whole question of collective security, which in Government's view, had failed. The forces of the League at any time must be on such footing as to ensure certain immediate superiority against the aggressor. Experiences of the past months had conclusively proved to the Government that collective security in anything approaching that form does not yet exist.

Dealing with the general European situation, the Premier said that he regarded it as most important that Germany, France and Britain should work for peace in Europe side by side. They were hoping to bring the French and the Germans themselves into the conference for better security for peace in Europe. The view represented by Mr. Eden commanded the unanimous support of the Government. It was not necessarily a mark of cowardice to take action. We know it to be repugnant to large sections of our people. "In the present stage of Europe, we are convinced it is the wiser of the two courses and the one most conducive to peace".

Vote Of Censure

Major Attlee expressed strong dissatisfaction with Mr. Baldwin's speech and announced that he would move a vote of censure on Tuesday when the debate would be resumed.

SANCTIONS TO GO

Eden's Statement In Commons

Mr. Antohy Eden speaking in the House of Commons said:—

"I must make it clear at the outset that the Government welcome this debate as offering us an opportunity to make plain the attitude of the Government to a number of problems which are at present the concern of the League of Nations, and upon some of which, the League will have to take a decision towards the close of this month. In the later part of my speech, I wish to deal with other International problems of no less importance than those to be discussed at Geneva at the end of the month which concern us; but I would like to begin by attempting to put the statement of the Government's policy with respect to the future of Sanctions in its true perspective.

NO DEPARTURE FROM PRINCIPLE

Since the Italo-Abyssinian dispute, until now, the Government have taken full part in collective action. About that, there can be no dispute.

Certainly it may be argued that collective action should have been more thorough, or more complete; but nobody could argue that in the action which has been taken, the Government has not played its full part. We have no intention of departing from the principle now. On the contrary, we shall continue the practice, and collective action remains our aim. In consequence, we shall continue to take full share in any decision which the League of Nations in the Assembly at the end of this month may decide to take.

"WE ARE NOT THE LEAGUE"

"We are not the League. We are a member of the League. We shall act fully and loyally in line with any action which the Assembly of fifty nations may decide upon. I suggest that it should be open to the Government to say that, and no more until we get to Geneva. It would be very collective action. One aspect for which some members call. It is impossible to have it both ways. We cannot both complain that we must take our full part in collective action, and also complain that we do not state our views in advance.

BRITAIN HAS GIVEN LEAD.

I say it would be possible for the Government to pursue that path, but in our view, at what is clearly a period of difficulty in the League history, that would not be a very heroic course nor one, I believe, which either this House or the country would wish us to take. Government has a responsibility to the League responsibility not only for compliance, but also for guidance. Many times in this dispute, the Government has given the lead—many times—and members of the Opposition will find not one time when anybody else has given it—not one time. We gave it last January, when it was our insistence which brought the dispute within the jurisdiction of the action of the Council itself.

ALL DUE TO BRITISH INITIATIVE.

It was our action and efforts in the intervening months that resulted in the Council in May handling this dispute which resulted in the passage of a resolution which maintained the right of the Council (hitherto challenged by Italy) to follow the course of the dispute and secured acceptance in May on the principle and machinery of conciliation. Again through the initiative of the British Government, that council met in May, when it would otherwise have met in September. It was an our initiative that, when conciliation failed, then jointly with the French Government, a Three-Power Conference was called in Paris in August last year.

HOARE'S PART.

It is quite true that the Paris Conference failed in its objective, but no one who looks up the proceedings will maintain, that it was because our Government did not do its utmost to bring about its success.

Again in September, Sir Samuel Hoare took the lead at Geneva in a speech which met with the approval of all sections of opinion in the country. In October, when came the actual organisation and conclusion of collective action which 50 nations of the League decided for the first time in history they would take, again it was this Government which took the lead in proposing and organising the work of those committees.

Those are facts which cannot be challenged, and must be admitted by any one who chooses with any attempt at impartiality to review the events of the past few months.

Now that the League is perplexed, it is the view of the Government that it is their duty to take the lead again. No doubt, it would be easy not to do so, and leave it to somebody else, but I do not believe that that is the right attitude for this country to take. I am quite convinced that this lead will be welcomed in many quarters.

What in Government's view should the League do?

Whatever view is taken of the course of action which the League should follow, there is one fact which all must agree. We have to admit that the purpose for which sanctions were imposed, have not been realised.

This statement which Mr. Eden made slowly and deliberately, in contrast to the rapidly spoken review, he had given, hitherto, was received with cheers from the Government supporters, and some shouts from the Labour opposition benches.

"It is unnecessary to give detailed account of the reasons. There are many, there were serious miscalculations. One was miscalculation by the military opinion of most countries that the conflict would last much longer than it has done, and that, consequently, Sanctions which many knew could not operate immediately would produce effect and assist thereby to obtain a settlement.

In any event I would ask the Committee to remember that there was very good reason for the League to enforce these sanctions, the ones they chose, because with an incomplete membership, they were the only ones, they could impose, which by their own action, they could hope to see effective.

The fact has got to be faced that sanctions did not realise the purpose for which they were imposed. The Italian military campaign had succeeded. The capital of the most important part of Abyssinia is in Italian military occupation, and no Abyssinian Government survives in any part of the Emperor's territory. That is the situation which has to be faced. It is a situation, which nothing but military action from outside the country, could possibly reverse. Is any country prepared to take such military action, or is any section of opinion in this country prepared to take such military action? These are hard facts of the situation, and I submit that no member of this House can escape facing them, if he is willing to appreciate the full problem with which the Government is to-day confronted.

I suggest those facts, unwelcome though they are, do bring us to the one definite conclusion, that if the League is to attain the objective for which originally it was set out, then the League has to be ready to take measures altogether of a different character from those applied hitherto.

BOGEY OF WORLD WAR

It is plain that if the League means to enforce in Abyssinia a peace, which the League could rightly approve, then the League must take action of a kind which must inevitably lead to war in the Mediterranean. No man could say such a war would be confined to the Mediterranean. I have no reason to think that the League favours such a departure or action. I have no reason to believe, that this country, upon whom the greatest burden in such war must fall, desires it either. Though the League has not prevailed in preventing the successful accomplishment of the violation of the Covenant, Government do not regret and I do not believe fellow members of the League regret making the attempt.

We have in common applied all those economic and financial measures, upon which general agreement could be obtained, in the hope that such an action would be effective. We ourselves proposed virtually the most important. Those were the motives with which we did so, and in that respect, we have nothing to apologise for or retract.

There is no question in our view of judgment passed by the League last autumn on the act of aggression being either modified or reversed.

PREPARING FOR A SHOW-DOWN

Now I come to the steps to take at the next meeting of the League. The League Assembly of Fifty nations will then have to review the whole situation, of which the question of Sanctions forms only a part.

We cannot tell what will be the views of various Governments represented there, but His Majesty's Government, after mature consideration, on the advice which, I, as the Foreign Secretary, thought it my duty to give, have come to the conclusion that there is no longer any utility in continuing those measures, as means of pressure upon Italy.

I will give the House reasons which brought us to this decision.

It cannot be expected by anyone, that the continuance of existing sanctions, would restore the position of Abyssinia, which has been destroyed. Nobody expects that. That position can only be restored by military action, and as far as I am aware, no other Government, certainly not this Government, is prepared to take such an action.

Sanctions can only be maintained for some clearly defined and specific purpose. The only such purpose conceivable is the restoration in Abyssinia of the position which has been destroyed.

CRUMBLING OF SANCTIONS FRONT

Since that cannot be effected except by military action, I suggest that the purpose does not in fact exist, and to maintain sanctions without any clearly defined purpose, would only have this result. It would result in the crumbling of sanctions front, so that in a few weeks, the League would be confronted with a state of affairs. Still more derogatory than to-day. If the further maintenance of sanctions would serve no useful purpose, there is the danger that it would only bring disorder into the, at-present well-ordered ranks of the League countries supporting sanctions.

ADVANCE STATEMENT.

I think the League should admit that they have not realised their purpose and face the fact. Those are considerations which the Government have had in mind in coming to the decision. But I must repeat that the decision which is to be taken, is a League decision, and the Government will concur in whatever is the view of the Assembly, as a whole.

Nonetheless, we have thought it our duty to state in advance our position before we go.

There is another aspect of the events of the last few months, to which I wish to draw attention of the members, and in respect of which, I wish to make a declaration on behalf of the Government. It will be recalled that in last December exchanges of view took place between His Majesty's Government and the Governments of certain Mediterranean Powers, as a result of which, certain reciprocal assurances were exchanged under paragraph 3 of article 16.

ASSURANCE TO MEDITERRANEAN POWERS.

The papers were laid at that time. Briefly, the effect of the assurance we gave was that we assured certain Mediterranean countries that we would come to their aid, in the event of their being attacked for action they were taking under article Sixteen. It is the view of the Government that these assurances given by this country should not end with the raising of sanctions, but should continue to cover the period of uncertainty which must necessarily follow the termination of action under article sixteen. Therefore, if the Assembly at the end of the month decide to raise the Sanctions, the Government intend with a view to making their contribution to establishing confidence in the regions concerned, to state at Geneva that such are their views. I need hardly state I regard any such eventuality as those assurances cover as not only hypothetical but improbable.

FUTURE OF THE LEAGUE.

Moreover, these assurances would be intended to operate only as long, as in the opinion of the Government. They remained appropriate to circumstances. Within these limits, we think it right these assurances should continue, and we are prepared to state the fact at Geneva. Moreover in the light of experiences of the recent months, Government have determined that it is necessary that we should maintain permanently in the Mediterranean a defensive position stronger than that which existed before this dispute began. Arrangements will be made to carry out that declaration.

Important as these matters are, there is another problem the significance of which dominates everything else at this time of the future of the League itself. A further reason which actuated me and the Government in the decision I just announced was the conviction that the future of the League needs be earnestly and urgently considered by all its members.

LIQUIDATING SANCTIONS

We believe that such consideration can only be given, when preoccupations with the problems in connection with the imposition of Sanctions have been liquidated. I must make it plain that the Government are determined that the League should go on. In our view, the course which we are pursuing, is much more calculated to secure that result, than the gibes of the members of the Labour Opposition. I was going to say their course, but nobody knows what it is. In the view of the Government, the fact that the League has tried and failed in this instance, is not the reason for making us wish that that attempt had not been made; but is the reason for making us determined to seek to so organise the League that it may receive the best chance of success hereafter.

If the League is to have the best chance of success, then it must be organised on a basis which takes account of the lessons of the last few months. Those lessons have got to be analysed, and the instruction they give, has got to be embodied in the future practice of the League. Government do not anticipate that at this session of the Assembly at the end of the month, other nations will be willing and ready to deal with that vast problem of the future of the League.

We think, probably it would be wiser to leave dealing with this problem until the normal and full Assembly in September. Meanwhile, each Government must be engaged on the shortcomings, weaknesses and even dangers which have been revealed by the experiences of the last few months. All minds must be turned actively to that task. The British Government has already begun upon it. We are already actively engaged upon it, and are already in close touch with the Dominions in respect of this question. Our intention is to make the most constructive and timely contribution in our power at the assembly which takes place in September.

The question is, can the world succeed in reorganising, itself on a peace basis? I am convinced that despite the events of the last few months, it can, if it will. I am convinced it remains true that the universal League of Nations has substantially disarmed the States in the world and made it safe for democracy—that is what the Covenant contemplated.—I am confident that the League in such circumstances can effectively and without doubt, maintain peace, but unhappily I believe, for mankind, such a League never in fact existed, nor in the present conditions, can it readily be seen how such a League can be created.

I say that in order that a member may appreciate that we are confronted with a problem of a totally different character—unwelcome as it may be—from the problem which confronted original authors of the Covenant. We have got to compromise within the organisation the willing collaboration of Governments of totally divergent characters. That is to give some indication of the problem. Unless we face it, we cannot expect the League in future effectively to meet its problems.

I give to the House this definite assurance that the Government will strive to restore to the League its full authority after this setback which we admit, and to that end we propose to devote ourselves.

40 HOUR WEEK DRIVE FAILS

I. L. O. Postpones Question For Consideration Next Year

LONDON, June 18.

The International Labour Office Conference by 54 votes to 57 postponed the forty-hour week textile convention until next year. This decision is held to indicate the failure of this year's drive on the question at large.—Reuter.

RAPE OF ABYSSINIA AND ITS LESSONS

(Continued from page 6)

Europe to-day consists of two groups of nations—the satiated and the unsatisfied Powers. According to the aforesaid alternative as advocated in many ways by the English Conservatives, the future policy of the League should be to allow the unsatisfied Powers like Germany and Italy to get the colonies they want and then to work unitedly for European peace. The price of this peace will be paid by the weaker nations of Asia and Africa and, perhaps, also of Europe. Herein lies the great danger. If colonial aspirations must be satisfied that can only be at the cost of the weaker countries like the quasi-autonomous sovereignties in the Middle East—Iraq, Iran, the Arabian Kingdom, etc

Hoare's Statement Recalled

What I have mentioned here is not an idle dream of a pessimist. Have we understood the implications of Sir Samuel Hoare's declaration last September that every nation, that is every Imperialist nation, has the right to free access to raw materials of other countries and these raw materials should be distributed equitably. Modern wars are due to the rivalry of the industrial nations like Germany to secure raw materials and markets. Therefore, let these nations secure what they want not by wars among themselves but by mutual co-operation. Never mind if what they want can only be secured at the cost of the weaker nations like Abyssinia. If the League accepts this plan nations like Germany and Italy will be free to introduce their castor-oil and mustard-gas civilisations in the innocent and helpless countries of Asia and Africa.

This is a likely future of the League. There is no hope to get justice from Geneva. The League will in this way remove the injustices of Versailles but at the cost of other and graver injustice. Let us hope the voice of men like Sir Samuel Hoare and Mr. J. L. Garvin will not prevail. But if it does prevail, as is likely, all the weaker countries of the world will suffer if they are unable to unite amongst themselves. I want countries like Iraq to beware of the danger of isolation and to profit by the tragic experiences of Abyssinia. We can have no more faith in the League. It is not in a position to fight for just causes. If the Abyssinian Emperor had no faith in the League his country would have suffered less.

"QUASHED" WINS GOLD CUP AT ASCOT

LONDON, June 18.

The Gold Cup race run at Ascot on a distance of two miles and four furlongs resulted as follows:—

QUASHED (Perryman) 1
OMAHA (Pat Beasley) 2
BOKBUL (Elliott) 3

Nine ran. Won by short head. Five lengths separated second and third.

Colledge Leader trained the winner.

Starting prices:—

3 to 1 Quashed; 11 to 8 Omaha and 100 to 6 Bokbul.—

SPECIAL PLACE BETTING.

The following is the special place betting in the Gold Cup Race:—

4/7 on Quashed;
7/4 against Valerius;
5/2 against Buckleigh and Robin Good Fellow;
11/4 against Bokbul.

Legal Anomaly In New India Act

NO TAX ON INCOMES UNDER FEDERATION

Bombay Govt. Orders Local Bodies To Stop Levy Till Advent Of Autonomy

The Government of Bombay, it is understood, have directed the different local bodies and municipalities in the Presidency. not to levy any tax on income, or professional tax, between now and the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy on April 1, next year.

INTERIM POSITION

This order has been passed as the Local Bodies, like the District Boards or Municipalities which were entitled to levy professional tax under the Government of India Act 1919, will no more be entitled to do so after the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy, though the taxation already in force need not be tampered with till orders are passed by the Federal Legislature.

SEQUEL TO INDIA ACT

This seems to be the direct outcome of the passage of the Government of India Act 1935, Section 138 (1) of which says that taxes on Income other than the agricultural tax shall be levied and collected by the Federal Government.

NOVEL POSITION

This is a novel position created for both the Local Government and the Local Bodies in the provinces, which according to the Government of India Act of 1919 could collect tax on income other than Income Tax. Under the Scheduled Taxes Rules, the Provincial Legislature, without the previous sanction of the Viceroy, could authorise any local authority to impose for the purposes of such local authority and tax, among other things, on trades, professions and callings. Accordingly the Bombay Legislative Council passed in 1923 the Bombay Local Boards Act, which authorised the Local Bodies under Section 99, to levy any tax provided it fulfilled certain conditions.

LEGAL ANOMALY.

The passing of the Government of India Act 1935 creates a legal anomaly as far as the collection of taxes on incomes or tax on trades, professions and callings are concerned.

Some of the local bodies in the Presidency have imposed, and are collecting, taxes on income, as authorised by the Government of India Act, 1919, and the Local Boards Act of 1923. Of course, the Government of India Act, 1935, does provide for the continuation of such taxes, provided they were levied before the commencement of Provincial Autonomy, under a law in force on January 1, 1935. The Local Boards Act was passed in 1923 and the Local Bodies could levy taxes under that law even upto April, 1937.

NOVEL SITUATION

But the direction of the Local Government to the Local Bodies not to decide upon levying any tax on income between now and April 1 next year, and if they do decide to impose such a tax, to inform the Local Government who, in turn, would have to consult the Central Government, has created a novel situation. Not only will the local bodies, who have decided to levy a certain tax on certain profession or callings—like the doctors or barristers—in the near future, be prevented from levying any such tax after the inauguration of Provincial Autonomy but the Federal Legislature can change or even abolish the taxation that is being levied by the local bodies and also the Provincial Government, by Sec. 143 of the Government of India Act 1935.

Unless the Government of India or the Federal Government move and get Section 138 of the Act dealing with taxes on income amended by the Houses of Parliament, it is bound to create a good deal of confusion and the local bodies can, if they want to get over the legal difficulty and continue levying taxes.

It is suggested that the local bodies can and might levy taxation on the professions or callings in any district without the tax being called an illegal one in view of Section 138.

WAY STILL OPEN

The legal objection could be got over if, instead of the tax being levied on incomes, it is levied on some other criterion. The gradation of taxation might be not on the income that each individual receives but on the number of servants that one has or the number of apprentices or the number of cars one possesses. For instance, while at present a doctor or a barrister is called upon to give to the Local Board Rs. 5 for every 1,000 of his earnings or income, the Board might decide upon levying Rs. 50 for a single motor car or Rs. 75 for two cars that he possesses or he might be called upon to pay a tax of Rs. 5 for every servant he engages. This does not become a tax on income and hence would be a legal tax

It would not come as a surprise if the Local Governments, with a view to evade Sec. 138 of the Act, adopt the above course and within a few days the Federal Government would have to approach Parliament to get the Section amended.

BLUM GOVT.'s FIRM STAND

Decree For Dissolution Of Fascist & Militaristic Organisations

PARIS, June 18.

The Bill to modify the statutes of Bonque de France which the Finance Minister will introduce to-morrow, will enable representatives of employers and labour organisations to sit on the Regency Council.

Another Bill which the Cabinet authorised to-day provides for prohibition of tips in restaurants and hotels.

A decree is to be issued dissolving certain associations of a paramilitary character and private militia. It is understood that these are the Croix de Fu, the Japanese Patriote, Francistes and Solidarite Franchisc.

The Senate by 279 votes to 6 passed the Bill dealing with collective labour agreements.—Reuter's Special.

Mr. HAMILL AND THE MENAGERIE LION

(Continued from Page 6.)

English and was always on the verge of "exemption." I did rather very well at the school and the imaginary dialogue (not lion) which I had to compose for my English paper was so well-approved by my examiners, that they preserved it as a specimen of what a matric student could achieve in the way of "good English."

A Railway shed in Sukkur was the scene of a terrible accident today when an electric main caught fire and exploded, as a result of which one person was killed and three seriously injured. The injured persons were removed to hospital.

Indian News From Here And There

MORE FACILITIES FOR SWEEPERS

Thakkar's Award In Broach Arbitration

BROACH (By Mail).

The following award has been given by Mr. V. Thakkar as regards the arbitration between Municipality and Bhangi strikers:

Pay:—Mukadams getting Rs. 14 per month should get Rs. 15; men sweepers getting 12 now should get Rs. 13, those getting Rs. 11 should get Rs. 12 and women sweepers getting Rs. 10 should get Rs. 11. In other words there should be an all round increase of Re. 1 per month. Those sweepers who may be engaged on loading and unloading of refuse and night soil lorries should get Rs 12.

Permanence of service:—All men and women required permanently for the sweeping and similar work should be put on a permanent list and be treated as permanent servants enjoying sick and casual leave, as detailed below and subject to the discipline of other monthly paid municipal staff. The total number of sweepers now required daily for the conservancy work is 185 men and women. Another and a smaller list of persons should be made out, from which some may be engaged on daily wage system (but on the same rate as the monthly paid men and women) to take the place of absentees.

SICK LEAVE AND FULL PAY.

Leave on full pay:—Sick leave up to 15 days in a year, one Municipal Doctor's certificate and casual leave up to 10 days in a year by previous permission should be given to those on the permanent list on full day.

Half Holidays:—Half holidays will be observed on all Sundays and on important Hindu and other holidays not exceeding the list of the latter to be prepared by the Municipal President, and on pay days, all in the afternoon only and no deduction in pay should be made on that account.

Maternity Leave:—Maternity leave of one month on full pay is being given to women sweepers for the last few months. This should be continued. The month's allowance should be paid soon after the delivery or advanced from the co-operative society

Provident Fund:—The system of provident fund at the rate of one anna per rupee with an equal contribution from the municipality should be introduced for those on the permanent list. This should be voluntary for the workers.

Hours of Work:—The hours of work should be four in the morning and four in the afternoon, total eight and their periods varying with the season.

RESIDENTS TO SWEEPERS

Housing:—The Municipality should make a beginning in the matter of housing its sweepers by building 10 residential units every year for the next five years to come.

Small Matters:—Brooms and Baskets etc. should be supplied at Municipal expense. No penalty should be inflicted for afternoon absence in the case of daily wageman. In the case of permanently listed men, absence without permission to be dealt with according to disciplinary rules to be formed.—A. P.

OFFICERS NEVER ACT HURRIEDLY?

Judge's Remarks In Suit Against Co-op: Registrar

(From Our Correspondent)

HUBLI (By Mail)

Mr. G. R. Nalavadi, the Director and Chairman of the Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Dharwar, has filed a Civil Suit in the 1st Class Sub-Judge's Court at Dharwar, on the 8th instant against the Registrar, Co-operative Societies, Bombay, and Rao Bahadur B. L. Patil as first and second defendants praying that the Plaintiff be declared the legally elected Director and Chairman of the Karnatak Central Co-operative Bank, Ltd., Dharwar and that Defendant his subordinate or nominee be restrained from interfering with Plaintiff's rights and privileges of management as Chairman of the Bank.

Notices were issued to the Defendants and returned on Saturday. But an application for adjournment of the hearing was made on behalf of Defendant No. 1 and was granted upto 27th instant. With regard to the contention of the Plaintiff, that an undertaking be taken from the Defendant No. 1, the Judge observed in his order granting the adjournment that:

"In this case Defendant No. 1 is a very High Officer of the Government and I have no reason to suppose that a responsible Officer like the Defendant No. 1 will hurriedly carry out the Act the legality of which is questioned in a Civil Court."

Extension Of C. L. A. Act Sections In Assam.

SHILLONG, June 16..

The Assam Government have announced their decision to extend sections 31 to 35 of the Assam Criminal Law Amendment Act, which will make the possession of proscribed and seditious literature a penal offence, to all districts in this province without at the same time bringing into force the other sections of that Act.—United Press.

Baroda Protests Against "Matric Slaughter"

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, June 18.

With the opening of schools and colleges Baroda students are mobilising public opinion for agitating against matriculation results. Public appreciates the bold move of the "Bombay Chronicle" in espousing the cause of students.

Shrimati Shardaben Mehta has arrived here from Bombay.

REMOVE HARIJANS' CIVIC DISABILITIES

Nasik Support To Rajah's Bill

(From Our Correspondent.)

NASIK, (By Mail).

A resolution lending strong support to the Bill brought by Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah, M.L.A., in the Legislative Assembly to remove the Civic Disabilities of Harijans was unanimously passed at a largely attended public meeting of the local citizens, on the river bank, here, under the auspices of the Harijan Sevak Sangh, Local Branch, Mr. R. G. Pradhan, ex-M.L.C. presiding.

Several speakers who addressed the meeting, including Messrs Gadre, Patankar, and G. H. Deshpande, gave graphic description of the civic and other disabilities and indignities suffered by the Harijans, holding legislative measures for the removal of them to be the only remedy.

BAN ON GOGHARI COTTON IN NAVSARI

(From Our Correspondent.)

BARODA, June 18.

The Government have issued a special notification prohibiting the sowing of "goghari" cotton in Navsari district as well as keeping, using or selling cotton mixed with "goghari" type.

Rain started with heavy showers yesterday night and continued till the morning measuring about two inches. The sky is cloudy.

Goa Students Secure Higher Percentage

(From A Correspondent)

GOA, (By Mail).

The monsoon has burst here in right earnest and since last week there have been strong showers as a result of which the heat has fallen considerably.

CHEAPER RICE?

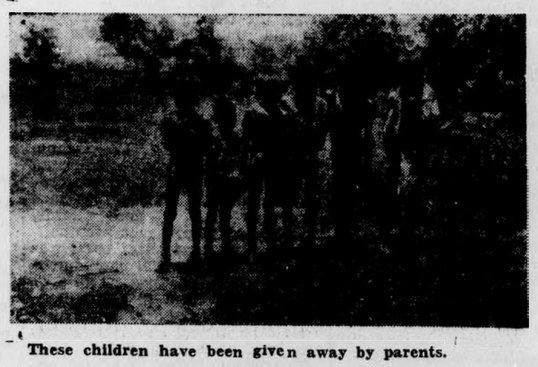
The sowing operations have started in full swing. In years past, many fields were abandoned owing to the fact that the imported rice was cheaper than that grown in the country, but the imposition of a sur-tax by the Government on the foreign rice has once again brought the abandoned fields under cultivation.

There was a tragic death early on Wednesday morning, the 3rd inst. at Aldona, Bardez when a young man, married about a week back, was found dead in his bed by his wife who went to wake him up. It is surmised that the unfortunate man died of heart failure.

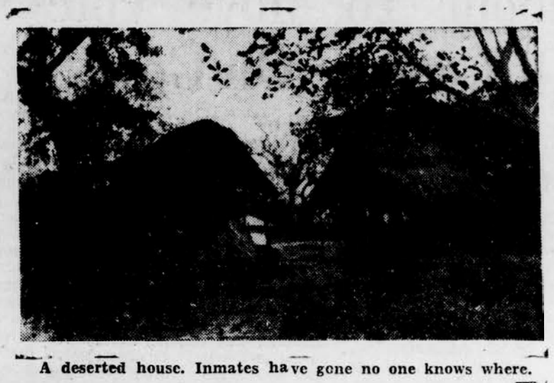
The results of the High Schools in Goa at the last Matriculation Examination have on the whole been satisfactory, showing a percentage much higher than that of the University.

Famine Horrors In Bengal

Parents Sell Their Children: Roofing Sold And Houses Deserted: Acute Distress Over Wide Area



These children have been given away by parents.



A deserted house. Inmates have gone no one knows where.

Showing to the inquirer all that the family had.

The frame-work of the house standing, the corrugate-roofing having been sold out.

ACHARYA RAY'S APPEAL

Famine has broken out in Bengal. But it is just the beginning of it. The situation will continue to worsen during the five months ahead of us. God alone knows how many lives will perish and families will die out. The pictures are suggestive of the beginning of a severe famine. The heart-rending miseries that are to come can be alleviated to an extent by the full-hearted response of my countrymen. To alleviate their distress please contribute your share in money and cloth, and exert your best energy to collect from others. Let your concerted effort pave the way for the saving of the famine-stricken.

P. C. RAY.

Bangiya Sankat Tran Samity,
15, College Square,
Calcutta

The story of the illustrations

Syt. Satish Chandra Das Gupta, Secretary, Bangiya Sankat Tran Samity, in the course of a report on the outbreak of famine in Bengal, writes:

Photos have been received from one of the famine relief centres opened at the beginning of the famine. The pictures are from villages in police stations Mirzapur in Tangail and Kaliakaur in Dacca.

A noon day visit to and enquiries about a few houses went to show that these people had no rice to cook. In one of them a black boiled mass was noticed. What could it be? The refuse of a jack fruit which is given to cattle was now being boiled and taken.

The skeleton of a mother with a plump child in arms. The flow of milk in her breasts has dried up. The mother went round the village for a morsel of food but refusal greeted her everywhere. It was Samir's house that she now came to. No better reception awaited her there. But peeping in, she found that there was some one taking rice in the corridor. And hunger had made her desperate. She made straight for the kitchen and began to help herself to what she could find there. There was dumb amazement followed by angry protest. But the unwelcome intruder had finished her hurried meal by the time.

Asked what effects they had had, a family took out in the open all that they had—two worn-out "Kanthas" and a few earthen wares. Not a morsel of food, not a piece of cloth, no they had nothing in their houses. But there were five hungry months.

The corrugated iron roofing has been sold out. They have now taken shelter under trees or improvised sheds. But tin sheets no longer draw customer.

Boys have become burden to their parents. They are making presents of them to distant villagers who fare better in the fond hope that their darlings will get something to eat. The parting is painful, tears make the gaze hazy. But girls cannot be given away. They present a stiffer problem. Information received led us to take group photos of such children.

Those who are leaving their homes to seek a living anywhere. Those that have no work in field, no food in home, have but two alternatives, to cling to their home and starve or to desert them. They are going none knows where.

The scene presented remind one of the famine as it had been described by Bankim in Ananda Math. Pray to God. Bengal may not be reduced to such a horrible plight.

Satish Ch. Das Gupta,
Secretary.
Bangiya Sankat Tran Samity.

S. N. TAGORE REFUSED BAIL

Calcutta Magistrate Remands Him To Custody Till 22

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Mr. Soumyendranath Tagore, the Socialist nephew of Poet Tagore, who was arrested at Bombay and brought to Calcutta, was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and was remanded to custody, the case being adjourned to June, 22. Application for bail was rejected.

It will be recalled that Mr. Tagore was arrested under Section 124 A. Indian Penal Code, for sedition in connection with a speech delivered by him on the "Subash Bose Day."—United Press.

S. N. TAGORE'S MISSION IN CITY

Was Organising Branches Of World Peace Conference

BOMBAY, June 18.

It transpires that Mr. Someyendra Tagore, nephew of Dr. Rabindranath Tagore, who was arrested on June 15, night in Bombay from the residence of Mr. G. P. Hutheesingh, on a warrant issued by the Chief Presidency Magistrate of Calcutta under 124-A of the I.P.C., had come to Bombay in connection with the organisation of the work of the World Peace Congress of which Gandhiji, Poet Tagore, Mrs. Sarojini Naidu and others are members.

As the World Peace Congress is meeting at Geneva in September next, Mr. Someyendra Tagore was engaged in the task of organising Provincial Committees in various centres of India to hold propaganda meetings and distribute anti-war and peace literature on the day of the session of the Congress.

He secured the sympathy and support of several nationalist leaders to the mission in the cause of world peace.

TENANTS AND DEBT ATTACHMENTS

Home Member Turns Down Suggestion For Exemption Of Holdings

CHITTOOR, June 17.

In reply to a letter from Mr. M. Ananthasayanam Ayyengar, M. L. A., dated 21st April 1936, suggesting that the Government Bill to amend Section 60 of the Civil Procedure Code should be further amended so as to exempt from attachment for debts a minimum holding of a peasant or agriculturist, Sir Henry Craik, Home Member, with the Government of India, has sent the following reply:—

"A similar proposal made by the Peasants Group of members of the Legislative Assembly has already been considered by me at the instance of Prof. N. G. Ranga, M. L.A., and it was concluded that no useful purpose would be served by complying with the suggestion. The result would certainly be to complicate and delay the Government Bill since the issue raised by the suggested amendment went far beyond the limited scope of the Bill.

Apart from this objection, a provision making tenancy holdings immune from attachment in execution of decrees would affect the important principle of holdings in certain circumstances in the various provinces.

"A provision of this nature could not, therefore, be properly included in the Civil Procedure Code and would more suitably form part of a Provincial Bill. The Bills designed to carry such amendments into effect would be controversial and their form and content would vary very widely in the different provinces in order to meet diverse circumstances of tenancy and land revenue law and economic conditions."

For these reasons, the Home Member says in conclusion, he is unable to accept the suggestion contained in Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar's letter.—United Press.

PLIGHT OF ANDHERI-VERSOVA ROAD

An Appeal To Suburban Collector

Mr. F. C. Sajun, Ag. Chairman Versova Beach Sanitary Committee in the course of his letter addressed to the Collector, Bombay Suburban District says:

The Andheri-Versova Road, neglected as you know for years, has gone steadily from bad to worse and the onset of the rains has now reduced it to a condition that can only be described as horrible. We have appealed in this behalf several times before, without eliciting any response, but in view of the serious menace it now constitutes to public life and property, I do so again with the urgent request that immediate steps be taken by you to insure that repairs, either permanent or temporary are effected to this constantly used road, without any further delay.

You are aware of the assurance given by the Suburban District Local Board to the effect that the portion of the road within their limits would be repaired very shortly. So far, we regret to say, however, there has been not even the suspicion of a move towards repairing the road by the Vile Parle Municipality and there is no indication that they are contemplating any such action.

EXPEDITE THE REPAIRS.

Government, we have been given to understand, have this matter under consideration, but Heaven alone knows how many lives will be lost, cars destroyed, what damage suffered and how long it will be before Government decide what they should do about the road. Meantime the volume of traffic along it grows daily and hundreds of people of all classes, not to speak of trade and property are more and more seriously inconvenienced by the state of the road.

In the circumstances therefore, we are constrained to beg you to interest yourself in this matter and not be good enough to employ your influence towards the remedying of this most legitimate grievance. We also beg you to forward our request to the proper quarter and to use your influence to bring the Vile Parle Municipality to a sense of its responsibility and compel it to effect its share of the required repairs as under the Municipal law they are in duty bound to do.

GANDHI PICTURE PHOBIA

Kistna D. C. C. Protest Against Non-Delivery Of Letter

MASULIPATAM, June 18.

At a meeting of the East Kistna District Congress Committee, Mr. G. Brahmayya presiding, resolutions protesting against the alleged action of the Postal Department in refusing to deliver a cover addressed to a certain Nandigam Venkadu on the plea that the cover bore a small portrait of Mahatma Gandhi and condemning the speech of Mr. Satyamurti before the European Association to the effect that "Dominion Status would satisfy" him while the creed of the Congress was complete independence, were passed.

Another resolution requested the Congress Working Committee to take action against Mr. Satyamurti.—United Press.

Attacked, Arrested And Detained!

CALCUTTA, June 16.

Kamini Kumar Das Gupta of Rajshahi (North Bengal), who left his home on April 9, 1935, and travelled almost all over India, covering nearly 16,000 miles, has come back to Calcutta. He is now going back to Rajshahi.

Das Gupta narrated his adventures. He was attacked, he said, by a gang of tribesmen in Upper Burma when he was shot with arrows. On another occasion while passing by the Khyber Pass, he was arrested by the Afridis and detained for seven days.—United Press.

SOCIALISTS ALWAYS FOR NATIONALISM

Masani's Reply To Jamnadas Mehta

ALLAHABAD, (By Mail)

"I don't know whether it is in the capacity of a Congressman or a Socialist that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta advised Socialists to organise themselves independently of the Congress," observed Mr. Masani, General Secretary of the All-India Socialist Party, in an interview.

Mr. Masani declared: "The Congressmen have not forgotten yet his refusal to obey the ban on legislatures in 1930 nor his opposing the Congress at the last Assembly elections as a candidate of the Sanatanist Democratic Swaraj Party. His preaching of discipline and loyalty to the Congress Socialist and the Congress President is, therefore sheer impertinence. As for Mr. Mehta's type of Socialism, that it is of the Ramsay MacDonald brand can be seen from his advocacy now, as in the past, of a separate labour party, which must, in the nature of things, be a reformist party. While it is true that the Congress should not be split on the Socialist issue it is equally necessary to emphasise that the anti-Imperialistic character of the Congress can only be developed under Socialist leadership.

TWO SCHOOLS

"From this it follows that Socialist should organise within the Congress. The Congress Socialist Party has always raised Nationalist and not Socialist issues, and if conflicts have arisen they have invariably been on the question of national freedom and ways and means of achieving it. The struggle in the Congress to-day is between those who adhere to the ideal of complete independence including for instance men like Sardar Sardul Singh, Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramaiya, Seth Govinddas, and Mr. Rafi Ahmad Kidwai on the one hand and those who through the acceptance of ministerships under the new constitution are consciously or unconsciously leading the Congress along the path of capitulation to the British Government.

"Such a conflict is often inevitable and the Congress in the past has survived such a conflict and the national struggle has benefitted as a result.

"I wonder if Mr. Mehta's observations are in the nature of an act of repentance for past disloyalty and a bid for readmission into the orthodox Congress fold."

ALLEGED OFFICIAL INTERFERENCE

Move For Inquiry Into U. P. D. L. B. Elections

NAINI TAL, June 17.

Rao Bahadur Kunwar Sardar Singh moved a resolution in the U. P. Legislative Council to-day suggesting to the Government to appoint a committee consisting of a High Court or Chief Court Judge as Chairman and a senior District Judge and three non-official members of the Council as members to enquire into the question of alleged interference of certain District Magistrates, against whom there have been complaints, in the last Local Board elections.

Mr. J. M. Clay, the Finance Member, said that the real intention of the mover in bringing this resolution was to ventilate certain grievances in his own district and not to speak on any other cases of alleged interference by officials. He opined that the suggested inquiry was not so important as to justify such a weighty tribunal

The Finance Member made a statement explaining that inquiry was carried out by a Commissioner with regard to the alleged interference and the Government considered that such inquiry was quite adequate. He next gave the results of inquiries in the various districts.

Mr. C. Y. Chintamani expressed satisfaction on the Finance Member's carrying out of his assurance given in March last but objected to the way the inquiry was conducted by the Commissioner which he characterised as one-sided. He said that the enquiry did not carry any weight.

Mr. Chintamani cited the alleged instances of the Government favouring particular candidates but opposed the resolution stating that an inquiry properly conducted would meet the cases.

The mover withdrew the resolution saying that he would bring it again at a later stage as he wanted to refer to matters concerning his own election and the matter was still 'sub-judice' and could not be discussed on the floor of the House.—United Press.

A Page About Motoring & Aviation

W. I. A. A. NOTES

Is A "Safety Zone" In Bombay Impracticable?

Complaints About Collection Of Tolls And Taxes

Following on the establishment, principally through the efforts of the Western India Automobile Association, of a temporary Silence Zone in Bombay, a suggestion has now been made in the press for the establishment of a Safety Zone, in which the speed of motor vehicles will be limited to 25 to 30 miles per hour.

The suggestion is impracticable, because it has been proved, after years of experiment, that speed limits generally give rise to undue congestion of traffic and cause confusion, which results in an increase of accidents. The penalties in force for rash driving are sufficiently deterrent, and speed which can be controlled by efficient and timely braking is never dangerous.

GOOD BUSINESS.

The papers reported the other day the success of an English Sports Club. The entrance fee to the match enclosures had stood for many years at half a crown, and the gate receipts were small. The admission was then reduced and the gate receipts thereafter rose considerably. Precisely the same thing happened recently in Madras when the tax on bycicles was reduced. The number of cycles in use went up, and an increase, rather than a loss, of revenue resulted.

In its repeated requests to Government for a reduction in the present high rate of import duties imposed on motor vehicles, the W. I.A.A. has pointed out that a reduction would result in an increase in imports and in a greater volume of sales. More cars would use the roads, and increased revenue from registration and petrol tax would result, in much the same way as the cases quoted above. The soundness of the argument has, however, not yet been appreciated, and the import duties still stand at a high level.

THE PENDULUM.

The conflict of world opinion with regard to machinery has again found retrograde expression in the "Back-to-the-horse" movement launched by the Kwangtung Provincial Government, which is alarmed by the amount of money being spent by people on motor cars and their upkeep.

Movements such as this have cropped up from time to time ever since the early riots in Manchester against the installation of spinning and weaving machinery, but in the face of the steady advance of machinery and labour-saving devices into every walk of life they have died out.

The other phases of the struggle are equally interesting, the yielding of the picturesque stage coach and the cab in favour of the railway trains and the motor taxi; the struggle for supremacy between the railway and the automobile; the resistance to change, typified by the Indian peasant clinging to his narrow iron tyres instead of equipping his cart with up-to-date rubber tyred wheels running on roller bearings.

Thus the pendulum continues to swing back and forth, but on an eccentric arc, whose greater segment stands for progress.

ARE TOLLS ABOLISHED.

The Secretary of the W.I.A.A. has received several complaints lately from members on points relating to the collection of tolls and taxes, the most important of which (apart from complaints regarding the Mahableshwar tolls) may be classed under two heads:—

1. Motorists who are the subjects of Indian States who are made to pay the new motor tax under the Motor Taxation Act which came into force on April 1 of this year when they are merely passing through British Indian territory.

2. Through motorists passing from one point to another on a highroad who are forced to stop at some small town or village along the road and to pay a municipal tax variously styled a toll or a wheel tax.

Members and their friends are requested to send as early as possible to the Secretary at 8 Queen's Road, Bombay, all possible information within their own experience regarding similar occurrences which have happened after April 1st of this year with a view to enabling the Committee to take such action as may be advised in the interests of the motoring community in general and of their members in particular.

IN WEAKNESS DEBILITY

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AVIATION IN SOUTH AFRICA

Destined To Play A Great Part In That Country

In regions which are little known and even less cultivated the aeroplane is destined to become the means of communication in the future and the time will come when the airways of South Africa will play a more important part than the railways.

The rapid growth of aviation in South Africa from the most primitive beginnings and the establishment of an indispensable means of communication from the first groping experiments point clearly to the possibilities of further development in this part of the Globe. The first man to fly from Europe to the Cape was Alan Cobham. To-day, after ten years, Imperial Airways run two services weekly from Droyden. Mrs. Mollison (then Amy Johnson) explored the Western route which would shorten the present line by about a thousand miles. This route will be flown regularly in the future.

INTERNAL DEVELOPMENT

Inside the Continent the Germans were the first to plan and develop a number of air lines. Originally they were tried out with de Haviland machines and regular services are now running on some routes. Later, Junkers all-metal machines were introduced and found to be especially suited to tropical and sub-tropical climates. They were first seen in former German South West Africa, now part of the Union under League mandate. The South West African Airways in Windhuk began with four Junkers "A. 50", a small type of all-metal machine. A regular service is now established between Windhuk and Kimberley, the diamond mining centre. These machines are often chartered for special flights into the interior and have rendered good service during floods, which occur frequently in some parts. A new aerodrome has been laid out at Windhuk; a thumb-mark of civilization in these deserted spaces.

CHARTER FLIGHTS POPULAR

The Union Airways belonging to the South African Union fly nothing but Junkers machines, usually the larger types "F 15" and "W 34" with cabins de luxe for 4 or 6 passengers. The manager, Major Miller, a famous British War pilot, fetched the machines from the German factory himself and carried out the preliminary tests. Apart from the usual passenger and mail services the 'planes are used for a variety of purposes such as geological survey work, exploration of unknown territory and detection of locust plagues. A whole net work of air lines are being flown regularly and the chartering of private machines for special expeditions is increasing from year to year.

A READER WANTS TO KNOW . . .

To The Editor of "The Chronicle".

Sir,—Would some one expert in aviation, make me understand of these three questions? Please help me answering in simple English. Any one attempting to guide me shall be thanked.

1. How do the aerodynamic forces on a body vary when it is placed in an airstream?

2. How do the rate of climb indicator and the fore and aft inclinometer differ in action, and how to get out of the trouble during the cloudy night while both the meters are defective?

3. What is the action of the slotted wing in an airplane?—Yours etc.

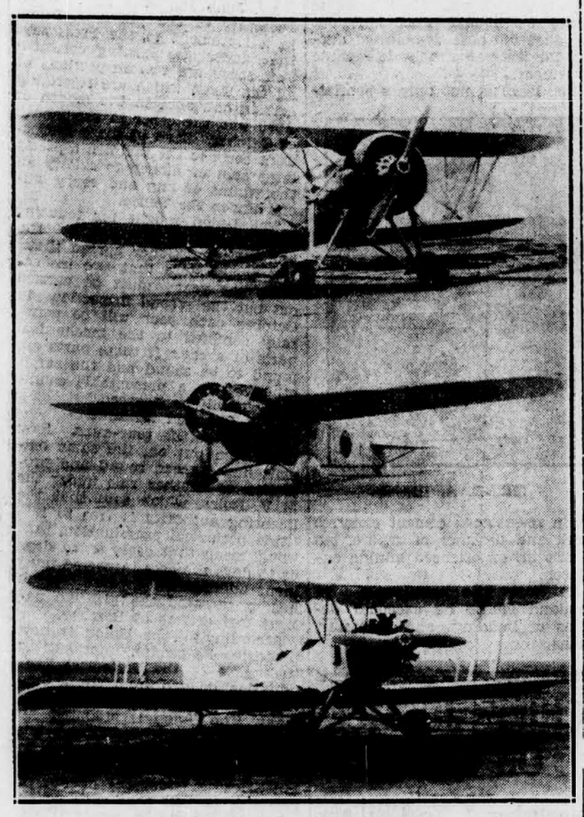
R. C. GUPTA.

Dakor. (Dt. Kaira.)

AERIAL "LEAGUE OF NATIONS"

Not long ago, when an air-liner of Qantas Empire Airways reached Singapore, among those who alighted from the machine were two Americans, two Australians, one Frenchman, and a Swede. "An aerial League of Nations" was the comment, and it was noted that these representatives of different countries all expressed complete agreement on one question. They had thoroughly enjoyed their flight!

JAPAN'S MILITARY 'PLANES



The picture shows the three kinds of military aeroplanes being used by the Japanese Air Force.

MOTOR MATTERS

More Cars Being Produced In U. S. A.

Automobile production in U.S.A. is at the highest level since the Summer of 1929. April assemblies are estimated to have been in excess of 500,000 cars and trucks, thus topping the mark attained in the same month a year ago. May should be close to the April volume. The amazing thing to the industry is that some companies report a car shortage despite the huge output of the past month.

Individual manufacturers have amassed a series of impressive figures which show the public's current new car buying urge. Chevrolet thinks that final returns will prove that dealers sold to retail customers practically every one of the 143,000 cars received from its assembly plants in April. That figure is the biggest in Chevrolet's history. Hudson, established a six-year record last month, while Pontiac built and sold over 21,000 units. Buick has boosted the May schedule 6,000 cars over the original projection and has 12,500 unfilled orders on hand. Graham-Paige made sales of over 4,000 cars during April.

Almost all car factories are set up to operate at the present aggregate weekly rate of 115,000 units by working five days a week on multiple shifts. In a few cases plants are running six days during the peak season. Most employees are working about forty-five hours a week. There is no indication of a lag in demand during the next thirty days, and several prominent companies are counting on continuing production on a large scale up to August 1, although the daily volume in June and July won't be quite so great as at present.

ALCOHOL AS FUEL.

Grain alcohol as a motor fuel for automobiles was one of the subjects for discussion at the second Dearborn conference called by the Farm Chemurgic Council and the Chemical Foundation held recently in U.S.A. The purpose of the council is to advance the industrial use of farm products through applied science, thus helping to relieve the surplus crop situation, creating new industries and aiding in the solution of the unemployment problem.

The Farm Chemurgic Council and the Chemical Foundation are now constructing the first power-alcohol plant in the United States at Atchison, Kan. The plant will start operating within a month with a capacity of 10,000 gallons a day. Orders in excess of capacity have been received. The alcohol will be blended with gasoline for motor fuel in Middle Western States. Corn will be used as the initial raw material.

Nation-wide mobilization of its 752 affiliated motor clubs for a greatly expanded programme of activities designed to reduce highway fatalities and injuries was announced by the American Automobile Association recently.

Following a meeting of its executive committee, Thomas P. Henry, president, issued the "safety mobilization" order and called for an immediate "stepping up" of motor club safety activities from coast to coast. The A.A.A. Mr. Henry said, will co-operate with other groups but will more particularly concentrate on safety education in the grade and high schools, driver training through textbooks, driver schools and practical tests of driving ability, and pedestrian education and aid.

Chinese Become Air-Minded

Big Extension In Airway Lines

China may skip the rail and highway period in the process of her industrialization and pioneer her vast resources and distances with airplanes. Harrision Forman, author of "Forbidden Tibet" has just returned to America from long service with aviation interests in China and has written an authoritative report on air transport there for Aviation. China National Aviation Corporation, 10,000,000 dollars company organized in 1930, has extended its lines nearly 2,000 miles up the rich Yangtze River Valley. In 1935, Mr. Forman writes, CNAC flew 1,594,088 kilometers, carried 7,932 passengers and 55,310 kilos of mail. The company, of which 55 per cent was subscribed by the government, and 45 per cent, originally subscribed by Curtiss-Wright is now owned by Pan American Airways, is not only out of the red but is earning money, though operating without subsidy. It plans to extend its lines 1,000 miles westward over the heights and snows of Tibet to Lhasa, its sacred, forbidden capital. Several Douglas DC2's identical with TWA's equipment, are in operation and a number of Sikarsky S-43's have been ordered. The company's flying boats land in the rivers alongside city wharves, but landplanes are obliged to use military airdromes. There are eleven American pilots, one German, and two Chinese, both American-born and trained, who had to learn to speak Chinese.

Essential Requirements For Air Taxi Service

What It Will Cost And What Rules Govern Its Maintenance

By A. C. MITTER

Most people know about the possibility of air travel between some of the large towns but very few people are aware of the facilities of the private air charter companies. India is a poor country. It is very difficult to start an airline where there is no development of commerce. Who travels in the air? The answer is simple. The business and the professional man, the holiday makers and sight-seers. In short, the majority of the air-passengers are composed of similar type of men as those found on the railways. But many travellers are against aerial transportation, because, it is expensive. Young pilots of to-day must get "B" Licence (Commercial Pilot) and then secure a partner who is also an engineer, if possible, and an aeroplane and start joy-riding business and form air charter companies. You have to tighten your belt very often, like everything else, if you are bound to succeed in the end. Once you have proved yourself good for the job, offers from the operators of air-circuses are almost sure to arrive. But you have to fight against many difficulties to start private air charter companies.

INITIAL DIFFICULTIES

Firstly the unsubsidised companies are unable to afford the expense of large scale advertising and consequently it may only be possible to obtain occasional publicity in the newspapers when some well-known person travels by the air service.

Secondly, a large number of the general public are not yet air-travel-minded and when they wished to travel, they instantly look up Rail or Steamer guides.

Thirdly, they would not know what to do, if they did wish to hire an aeroplane.

In these days of cabin machines, with very little noise and which can be warmed and cooled at will, a pilot feels quite fresh after a journey of some eight hours continuous flying, under normal conditions. In Great Britain there are many companies, the best known of which are at Croydon and Heston. At both of these aerodromes, there are Air Charter companies which, on receiving a 'phone call, will have machines ready to fly passengers to any place at a moment's notice.

Besides the normal job of carrying passengers, those companies undertake many other jobs such as taking press photographers up to make aerial pictures, newspapers reporters to the scene of some tragedy, doctors to urgent cases and so on.

In New Guinea a goldfield was opened up by means of aeroplanes. It lies about 20 miles from the sea, behind a range of mountains and hills. It would have been very difficult to build a Railway line from the coast so the owners of this goldfield decided to use aeroplanes for this purpose. All the machinery for the gold mine was carried over the mountains by aeroplanes.

COST.

In the following table the main items in the cost of providing on air service are set out in the orthodox manner as described for example in the publication "Air Transport Manual." This analysis will be found to apply fairly generally to various types of Air Transport—a private charter business or the operation of a regular air service between given aerodromes.

I. Operating Cost Of Aircraft:
A. Standing charges per annum
1. Interest at 5 per cent on cost of aircraft
2. Obsolescence at 20 per cent.
3. Aircraft comprehensive insurance at, say 12-1/2 per cent.
4. Hangar rent and the use of some aerodrome.
5. Licence fees, etc.
6. Pilot and Crew basic salaries and personnel insurance.
7. Part of expense incidental to maintenance.....
(a) Rental of maintenance shop, if separate.
(b) Interest at 5 per cent on maintenance shop equipment
(c) Interest at 5 per cent on interchangable components such as engine spare.
(d) Insurance on shop, equipment, stores, etc.,
(e) Idle time of Ground Engineers, i.e., difference between annual cost and total cost of labour on jobsheets.
B. Running Costs per aeroplane flying hour.—
1. Fuel
2. Lubricant
3. Landing fees.
4. Pilot and Crews flying pay.
5. Part of maintenance expense:
(a) Labour as per job sheets.
(b) Spare parts and materials.
II. Established Charges:—
1. Rent of offices, waiting-rooms and other non-aircraft buildings.
2. Rates on same.
3. Interest on office and other non-aircraft equipment.
4. Insurance on non-aircraft buildings and equipment.
5. Fuel, Light, etc.
6. Directors fees
7. Office salaries and wages.
8. Correspondence and Telephone charges.
9. Stationery.
10. Reserves, especially reserve for aircraft being out of action through accident, etc.
11. Publicity (a most important item).
12. Profit (perhaps equally important).

(To Be Continued Next Week)

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AROUND THE COURTS

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Two persons were sentenced at the Mazagaon Court to-day on a charge of cheating.

It is said that on the strength of a letter from Labshanker Josni, the second accused in the case, Joti Raoji, the first accused was stated to have obtained monies from unemployed men in Bombay between August 26 and 30, 1935.

Both the accused were charged with cheating and they were sentenced to one months' R. I. each, on each of the three charges, the sentences to run concurrently, by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

A "masalawala's" shop at Bapu Khote Street was burgled on Tuesday night and gold ornaments valued at over Rs. 3,000 were stolen.

The next morning while the Police were taking finger-prints in the shop, two men were moving in the vicinity. They were noticed, say the Police, loitering about in front of the shop and were closely watching the activities of the Police. They were arrested on suspicion and remanded at the Girgaum Police Court to-day for a fortnight. Chotalal was refused bail.

Evidence of the Finger Prints Expert, who found out traces of finger prints on the stolen vessels, was led in the case in which Bahadurkhan alias Mohommed Ibrahim arrested on March 3 last, was committed to the ensuing Criminal Sessions of the Bombay High Court on charges of housebreaking and theft, by Mr. Oscar H. Brown, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon.

The Esplanade Police have been successful in tracing minor Hindu boy who was missing for the last 15 days. The boy was reported to have been kidnapped and converted into Islam.

The Police in the course of their inquiries were given information that a boy answering to the description was living in a house at Parel. The police went to the place and found the lad there and arrested Abdul Rafi Mohamed Noor, as he is suspected to have been implicated in the case.

The accused was remanded in custody to-day by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

Kedarnath Datt Pande who was arrested at Calcutta and brought down to Bombay on Wednesday was placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day and remanded in custody.

Abdulla Saleh Al Fazal, who was arrested in connection with the case of cheating the Customs in respect of duties amounting to Rs. 11,600, was ordered to be discharged by the Chief Presidency Magistrate, Bombay.

An attempt to cheat the Registrar of the Bombay Presidency Police Court by presenting a letter recommending the bearer of it to be given assistance, was frustrated by Mr. P. D. Manker.

It appears James Joseph presented a letter to Mr. Manker on June 15 in which the alleged writer Deputy Inspector D'Sa, recommended that some assistance may be given to the bearer.

Mr. Manker made inquiries and found that the letter was a forgery. James Joseph was arrested and placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, to-day.

The Magistrate ordered bail in the sum of Rs. 50.

Shamdasani And Reserve Bank

The notice of motion taken out by Mr. P. D. Shamdasani for an injunction against the Reserve Bank of India came on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Justice B. J. Wadia at the High Court.

The respondents in this application are the Reserve Bank, its Central Board, its Governor, its Local Board, and its Secretary.

Mr. Shamdasani applied that pending the final disposal of the suit the respondents and their agents be restrained by an injunction from allowing the second defendant. Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas from acting as a member of the Local Board or as a Director of the Reserve Bank.

At the hearing of the notice of motion. Mr. C. K. Daphtary, on behalf of the Reserve Bank, raised a preliminary objection.

He said that, as Sir Purshottamdas had not been made a party to this application, the court could not proceed with the hearing in his absence, as he was interested in this case.

If the injunction was granted, it would put the Bank in an awkward position, if it refused Sir Pursottamdas' admission to its meetings, as that would make the Bank liable to action.

TYPIST'S MISTAKE

Mr. Shamdasani said that so far as the notice of motion was concerned, Sir Purshottamdas was an unnecessary party to the motion, and his name was included in the prayers for relief by a mistake of the typist. He applied to the court to adjourn the notice of motion till the hearing of the suit and to expedite the hearing of the suit.

Mr. Daphtary said that he could not agree to any such proposal in the absence of the second defendant.

His Lordship adjourned the notice of motion to July 2 and directed that notice be served on Sir Pursottamdas within a week.

Five persons were arrested last night at Dadyseth Agiary Street as a sequel to a faction fight between two parties of Bhaiyas.

The accused Kisanlal Agarwal, Monoharsingh Gangasingh, Kalidin Prayag, Munsilal Madalal and Mohanlal Nanalal were placed before the Chief Presidency Magistrate to-day and their bail period was extended.

Following a search in the four corners of the City, F. J. Soares, suspected to have committed house-breaking and theft at Mahim in the early hours on Sunday last, was arrested, on Wednesday afternoon, when he was about to enter a boarding house at Parel for his lunch.

It will be recalled that two persons entered the residence of Mr. C. Ferros, employed in the Elphinstone Circle Post Office, at Mahim and one of them was secured by Mr. Ferros, who showed considerable pluck and daring in apprehending Felix Menezes, now in police custody.

Both Menezes and Soares are stated to have previous convictions and their place of residence when searched by the Mahim Police, yielded up stolen property.

The police have so far rounded up 24 persons in all, who are alleged to be involved in a series of cases of house-breaking and theft.

BOMBAY ENGINEER FOR BIHAR

R. A. Irani Intends Erecting Earthquake-proof Buildings In Devastated Area

Mr. R. A. Irani, B.Sc., A.M.S.E. (Lond.), F.R.G.S. (Lond.), F.G.S. (Lond.), has recently been to Bihar and Orissa. He intends to build earthquake-proof buildings in place of those demolished during the last catastrophe in these provinces.

Mr. Irani is not only a specialist in re-inforced cement concrete work and designer of repute, but is also an experienced mining engineer.

MR. R. A. IRANI

He came into prominence in England where he executed designs of buildings and swimming baths.

CHIEF JUSTICE ON LEAVE

Rangnekar J. To Continue In Acting Appointment

Thursday's "The Bombay Government Gazette," announces the following Civil Appointments:—

Home Department.

The Honourable Sir John Beaumont, relinquished charge of the office of Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Monday the 15th June 1936 in the forenoon.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Sajba Shankur Rangnekar assumed charge of the office of Acting Chief Justice of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Monday the 15th June 1936 in the forenoon.

The Honourable Mr. Justice C. P. Blackwell, relinquished charge of the office of Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Monday the 15th June 1936 in the forenoon.

The Honourable Mr. Justice Keshavrao Balkrishna Vasudeo, LL.B., assumed charge of the office of Acting Puisne Judge of His Majesty's High Court of Judicature at Bombay on Monday the 15th June 1936 in the forenoon.

Political And Reforms

The appointment of Mr. N. N. Pantazopulos as Honorary Deputy Consul in charge of the Consulate for Greece at Bombay during the absence of Mr. P. N. Philon is recognised.

Mr. R. K. Nehru, I.C.S., to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay with effect from the 15th June 1936 vice Mr M. Slade, I.C.S., resigned.

Mr. J. J. C. Paterson to be a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay with effect from the 22nd June 1936 vice Sir Maurice Brayshay, Kt.

Ecclesiastical Dept.

The Right Reverend R. D. Acland, Bishop of Bombay, is granted furlough for four months with effect from the 18th June 1936 or any subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. S. B. Jathar, part-time Professor, Government Law College, Bombay, to be temporarily a member of the Civil and Military Examination Committee for Kanarese, vice Mr J. G. Simms, I.C.S.

Mr. R. B. Ewbank, C.S.I., C.I.E., I.C.S., has been permitted to retire from His Majesty's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 17th July 1936.

Mr. D. A. Shah, Assistant Registrar of Co-operative Societies, is granted extraordinary leave without pay on medical certificate for four months in continuation of the leave granted to him already.

HARD ON TAXI DRIVERS

Union Trying To Do Away With Periodical Inspections

Mr. Jhabvala, the Hon. Gen. Secretary of the B. T. D. Union in a statement to the Press says that under the existing constitution there are two Inspections of all the Taxis which are rigorously carried out, once in the month of April and the other in the month of October. Each of these Inspections costs to the taximen a pretty large sum of money to satisfy all the whims of any and every official under the Police.

The Union fought for reducing two Inspections to one and the Police Commissioner agreed that.

"I would state that two inspections per year must be carried out but the second inspection in October each year will be generally confined to the mechanical parts of a car. If these parts are found to be sound and the car is otherwise in a presentable condition, it will be licensed."

Changed Attitude

Now after the four-anna flags have been put on, the same officials have turned round and protection of another rule under the M. V. Rules, which says that the licensing authority is free to institute periodical examination, that would mean that every seven days or 15 days the cars inspected must incur additional expense which has exasperated the hitherto patient taxi drivers of Bombay.

Accordingly the Union is now preparing its ground for getting the whole of the Periodical Examination deleted from the Statutes Book of the Bombay Government. The Union is prepared to provide the public and the police with good cars but will yield to no one when it comes to continual pin pricking under the shelter of rule this or rule that with which every Act under the present Government is full.

TAXI RATES CARD

The Secretary, the Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union writes:

The Bombay Taxi Drivers' Union having now adopted the universal rate four annas per mile, it is found that considerable difficulty is caused in calculating the actual fare when the meter is of 6 annas and the rate is four annas with a view to removing the above difficulty. The Union has now prepared a Schedule Card which will be given to every Flag bearing car and this will facilitate calculations for the passengers as well.

PLAYGROUND AT MUMBADEVI

City Father Proposes Filling Up Of Tank To Make Park For Children

The following are the additional items on the agenda of the Municipal Corporation which will be considered this month:

Mr. I. S. Patel will move:—

That the Commissioner be also requested to report, after consulting the Trustees of the Mumbadevi Temple, as to the desirability and feasibility of filling in the Mumbadevi Tank and providing thereon a well laid out park and playground for the children of the locality leaving at the same time sufficient spaces with adequate water facilities for the performance of the religious rites by the orthodox Hindus who at present use it for that purpose.

Mr. K. H. Goregaoker draws the attention of the Commissioner to the advertisement published regarding the filling up of the post of Professor of Pharmacology at the Grant Medical College, on an honorarium of Rs. 300 per mensem and he wants a report, at an early date, as to whether it is a fact that the post of Professor of Pharmacology at the Seth Gordhandas Sunderdas Medical College carries a very high salary, viz. Rs. 700—1,200 per mensem (the present incumbent at present drawing Rs. 1,200) and if so the reasons for the same and whether it will not be advisable and in the interest of economy to fix the salary of the said post as at the Grant Medical College, viz. Rs. 300 per mensem.

STUDENTS' FIGHT FOR JUSTICE

Rajkot Union's Support

The Rajkot students' Union has sent the following cable in connection with the students' fight against the slaughter of the innocents in the Matriculation examination:—

"We suport the students' demonstration to secure just demands."

. . . the hidden cause of POOR HEALTH

Don't blame your work or modern conditions of living for your poor health. Look for the hidden cause — a lack of vital minerals in your body. Kalzana gets right to the root of ill-health, it improves the condition of the blood, overcomes irritability and increases the resistive power of your body.

"Formerly I was frequently suffering from headaches, anæmia and fatigue, but after trying Kalzana, my troubles disappeared like magic. I am entirely a new man now, thanks to Kalzana, which gave me radiant health and vitality."—writes Mr. C.K. S.

Irritable Nerves

Any lack of minerals causes irritability and irregular functioning of the nerves.

Kalzana will conquer this condition surely and easily.

High Blood Pressure

Easily induced fatigue dizziness, low resistance against colds and infections are very likely the first signs of high blood pressure. Kalzana brings down the pressure to normal and banishes the unpleasant fore-runners of advancing age.

Anaemia in Women

By regulating the functions Kalzana will prevent pain and discomfort and conquer anæmia in women easily, and in a natural way.

Kalzana

THE MINERAL FOOD FOR BETTER HEALTH

Of all Chemists and Bazars

2nd GLORIOUS Week

DARYANI PRODUCTION'S

Social Melodrama of a woman's sacrifice for the love of a man—

Written by: SJT. K. S. DARYANI who gave you BHARAT-KI-BETI

DON'T FAIL TO SEE this stirring drama!

To-day is AMAVAS Holiday and you should come to the Krishna for enjoyment to see

Sangdil Samaj

Starring: Beautiful Miss PADMADEVI,

with Miss SARDAR AKHTAR, NAZIR, HARI SHIVDASANI, GOPE the Comedian and Kamalakar.

Special Show to-day at 3 p.m.

Time:—5-30, 8, 10-30
Sat., Sun. & Holidays at 3 p.m.

NOW RUNNING AT THE

KRISHNA CINEMA DUBASH THEATRE

STATES' PEOPLE'S CONFERENCE

Rajen Babu Accepts Presidentship Of Karachi Session

The General Secretary, the Indian States' People's Conference, writes:

Babu Rajendra Prasad has telegraphically communicated to the Indian States People's Conference office his acceptance of the invitation extended to him on behalf of the Working Committee of the Conference to attend the fifth session of the Conference to be held at Karachi on 11th and 12th July under the presidentship of Dr. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

Reports received from various States People's organisations within and without the States show that there is a feeling of gratification over the encouraging news that prominent Congress leaders like Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Babu Rajendra Prasad and others are attending the session of the States' People's Conference at this critical juncture.

This news has given an impetus to the local members of the Conference from various states to attend the Karachi session as delegates and participate in its proceedings. From this point of view the Karachi session will be unique in representation and its proceedings are likely to give a new orientation to the States' People's future movement, within and without the States.

ECONOMIC COUNCIL FOR MADRAS

Govt. Forms Advisory Body With Chief Minister As Chairman

OOTACAMUND, June 17.

With a view to co-ordinate the activities in various departments of the Government and to advise the Government on schemes of economic and educational uplift and industrial advancement of the people, the Government have constituted a Provincial Economic Council with the Chief Minister as chairman and all heads of the Development Department as members. The Secretary of the Development Department is to be the Secretary of the Council. The Council, which is purely an advisory body, will, as occasion demands, co-operate with non-official members.

It has been decided to constitute District Committees of the Council with District Collectors as Ex-officio Presidents, who have been given discretionary grants earmarked for the activities of the Committees.—A. P.

A London cable states:—

The death has occurred of Mr. Ernest Shadbolt, who was Assistant Engineer on the construction of the Indore, Dhond-Manmad Railways.

IT PRESENTS DUEL BETWEEN TWO SENTIMENTS

Love and Sacrifice....

GOLDEN EAGLE'S

PIA-KI-JOGAN

Featuring:

SARDAR AKHTAR
PROMODE CHANDRA B.A.,LL.B.,
KRISHNA KUMARI
MERWAN IRANI

SHOWING FROM TO-MORROW
SATURDAY 20th JUNE

AT

WELLINGTON Talkies

DHOBI TALAO BOMBAY.

BEAUTY
BRAVES THE SUN

Beauty is woman's birthright. It is one of her dearest possessions—a key which unlocks doors which nothing else can open—a key to Life, Love, Romance. But beneath this Eastern sun of ours, the majority of women find that beauty fades too quickly. Petal-smooth skins become sallow and shrivelled—pink and white complexions so soon attain a dusky tan, creamy skins become a shade darker in hue—yet this can be so easily avoided. Keep your skin fair and flawless—free from that unbecoming swarthy appearance due to exposure to scorching sunshine. And this is how you may do it. Get from your chemist an ounce or two of Mercolized Wax—that magic beauty to which so many famous beauties owe their loveliness. Smooth a thin film of this wax over face, neck and hands nightly and while you sleep it will gently and imperceptibly absorb the faded outer tissue—taking away wrinkles and sallowness, banishing sun-tan and freckles and revealing in their place a youthful unblemished complexion. Practise the wax habit daily and you will find that you have discovered the secret of perpetual youth and beauty.

End PAIN in STOMACH

Relief in 10 seconds!

NO matter how severe your stomach trouble, 'Bisurated' Magnesia will always give you quick relief by removing the cause. Try it now! Don't suffer another day.

BISMAG

'Bisurated' Magnesia costs very little, from any good chemist or drug store, but always see the oval BISMAG sign on the package—it is your guarantee of quickest stomach relief.

'BISURATED' MAGNESIA
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THE LAKSHMI
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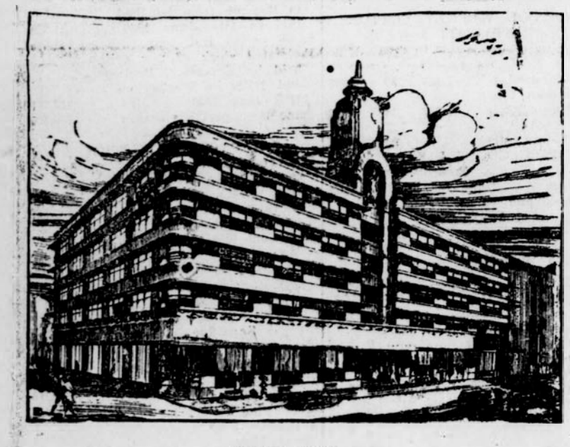

ONE OF
INDIA'S LEADING LIFE OFFICES

Invites applications from respectable gentlemen of position for their

AHMEDABAD & KARNATAK CHIEF AGENCIES

Only experienced persons, who can Guarantee Business need apply to:—

R. N. CHOPRA, B.A., LL.B.,
SECRETARY, FORT, BOMBAY.

To-day's Lunar Eclipse

(Continued from page 1).

grade and there take the train to Athens, while the instruments would be shipped direct from England to the Piraeus. Thence the journey to Chios is by sea, and mules will be required to transport the instruments to the northern part of the island. Another British party under the direction of Dr. J. A. Carroll, Professor of Natural Philosophy in Aberdeen University, will observe the eclipse in the Far East. The United States astronomers will make their observations from Russian soil. The Harvard expedition will be in charge of Dr. D. H. Menzel, one of the ablest of the younger American astronomers.

VALUE OF ECLIPSE OBSERVATIONS

Of what value, it may be asked, are the observations made during total solar eclipses? It is just about a century ago since it became customary to dispatch these expeditions. For a considerable number of years information concerning the sun's atmosphere—the chromosphere—and the "red flames" originating in it could be gained only during the few minutes of totality. For over sixty years, however, it has been possible to study both chromosphere and prominence in broad daylight by means of the spectroscope and camera. More recently total eclipses have been used for "test" observations. In the latter part of last century searches were made at successive eclipses for evidence of a planet or planets nearer to the sun than Mercury. Careful observation yielded negative results, and it is now established that there is no body of planetary dimensions between Mercury and the sun. At the eclipse of 1919 and subsequent years the Einstein theory was put to the test and the minute displacement of the stars in the darkened sky, due to the bending of their light-rays in the gravitational field of the sun, predicted by the theory, was successfully measured.

The chief eclipse problem is that of the solar corona. This is the outermost and most elusive of the sun's envelopes, and it cannot be observed satisfactorily except during an eclipse. Until about five years ago it had never been observed at all except on these rare occasions. In 1931 M. Lyot, a French astronomer, announced that by a new method he had succeeded in photographing the corona without an eclipse. But this method is still in its infancy, and astronomers are still dependent on eclipses for information concerning the corona. This outer solar envelope appears to consist of gaseous matter and fine dust and to shine largely by reflected sunlight. But little is known of its composition or structure. Regarding the latter, valuable information may be secured if the sky is clear on June 19. Among the instruments to be used at Chios is a "coronagraph", and Dr. Waterfield hopes that specially prepared plates fitted into this instrument will give a record of the finer detail of the corona and will serve for comparison with photographs taken in Siberia and in Japan, which will, of course, be taken just afterwards, when the moon's shadow reaches those countries. By comparing the two sets of plates it may be possible to detect internal movements in the corona, and in this way add to our knowledge of this mysterious appendage of our day-star.

LAKH OF PILGRIMS FOR SOLAR ECLIPSE

Kurukshetra Presents Appearance Of Large City

KURUKSHETRA, June 18.

Pilgrims continue to pour in by the ordinary and special Mela trains which are all filled to their capacity. One and a quarter lakh of pilgrims including about 10,000 Sadhus have already arrived, converting the famous Kurukshetra Maidan, into what may be termed as probably one of the most thickly-populated towns at present. All arrangements under the supervision of Mr. J. M. Srinagesh, Chief Executive Officer were perfect and are it is stated, to be a great improvement over the past years. One general hospital with ten block dispensaries and two travelling dispensaries have been organised under Dr. Ramlal, Civil Surgeon, Karnal. Special provisions have been made for tomorrow morning when over two lakhs of people are expected to take a dip into Sanhet and the Kurukshetra tanks at the banks of which 10 relief hospitals will be opened with men and lady doctors. Pilgrims are keeping good health so far. A couple of suspected cholera and a few diarrhoea cases are being treated in hospitals.

FATALITIES BEGIN

There have been three fatalities so far. One was drowned and one was killed by a circus elephant at the railway station and one old woman was overrun and killed by a train while crossing the railway line. Three persons were injured, one seriously, by a lorry this morning.

2,650 Punjab scouts are working with unabated vigour. They have restored 576 women and children but 41 still remain unrestored in the Scout camp. They rescued twelve families from the June 16th storm, recognised and handed over to the police thirty women of a criminal tribe. The scouts disguising themselves as Sadhus or Banias are impressing on the pilgrims the importance and necessity of cleanliness and sanitation.

The rural reconstruction and His Master's Voice camp, the former of which is giving demonstrations showing cinema films and the latter in co-operation with the former is broadcasting Delhi programme by community sets at nine points are attracting large crowds. Yesterday the village programme from the Delhi broadcasting station was listened to with rapt attention by the villagers. Throughout the fair there are adequate fire extinguishing arrangements.

Enquiries made show there was no death due to the June 16th storm.—A. P.

CHOLERA IN KURUKSHETRA

Anxiety Over Health Of Solar Eclipse Fair Pilgrims

KURUKSHETRA, June 18.

Cholera has broken out at Kurukshetra Fair in an epidemic form. Health and Executive Authorities are taking all precautions to check the spread of infection. People are being given instructions for prevention of the fell disease and drinking water is being chlorinated.

This is the first time in the history of Solar Eclipse fairs that cholera has broken out and, great anxiety is being felt.

Under the orders of the Ambala Brigade Head Quarters, circulars have been issued to all officers commanding not to allow any man or officer of any unit to go to Kurukshetra. On the request of the Chief Executive Officer, the Commissioner of Ambala has telegraphically deputed Mr. B. K. Nehru, I.C.S., Ambala Cantonment, on special duty at Kurukshetra mela.

Sir Gokalchand Narang, Minister for local Self-Government Punjab, is arriving in Ambala tomorrow and will go to Kurukshetra.

Heavy rains and storms have done serious damages at Kurukshetra and have affected the arrival of the pilgrims.—United Press.

TWO KILLED, 65 HURT AS TRAINS COLLIDE

KURUKSHETRA, June 18.

Two persons were killed and 65 others injured as a result of a collition between an empty "mela" train going from here and a passenger train filled to capacity coming here. The collision occurred at Kelat Station beyond Kaithal Tehsil, in Karnal District, 25 miles from here, at about seven in the morning. Both the lines have been blocked and passengers are being transhipped to special trains sent from here, but they have not yet arrived.

The Divisional Superintendent, N. W. R., left by rail motor to the spot. Medical aid also has been despatched. Mr. J. M. Srinagesh, Chief Executive Officer of the fair, took prompt action and supplied railway with civil and medical officers temporarily. Two relief trains have been sent to the scene of accident.—A.P.

TRAIN ARRIVES WITH 120 INJURED

KURUKSHETRA, June 18.

Information gleaned here about the train collision at Kaylat (Kelat), shows that four bogies were damaged. A passenger train which was due here at 6-50 this morning arrived in the afternoon with 2,000 pilgrims, including 120 injured. A relief train left Kaylat at 3 p.m. and is expected here at 5 p.m. Of the injured, two are in a serious condition. The guard of one of the trains and a fireman of the other and five Sewa Samiti scouts were among those who received minor injuries, but they gave first aid to the other injured persons.—A.P.

ONLY 60 INJURED

The Divisional Superintendent, N. W. Railway, Delhi, wires: "In the "Mela" collision 60 persons were injured out of whom only two received serious injuries. The remaining 58 received minor injuries.—A.P.

NIZAM'S GOVT.'s DISCLAIMER

Press Warned Against Publishing Alarmist Rumours

HYDERABAD, (Dn.), June 18.

The Official Communique issued this evening gives the personnel and terms of reference of the Holms Commission at present inquiring into the Moti Manal Talkies Fire. The terms of reference are, firstly, to report on the causes that led to loss of life, and secondly, to make recommendations for future for the city and for the districts. The report is to be submitted to the Government within a fortnight.

"Suggestion in certain sections of the press", adds the communique, "that the inquiry is "in camera" is entirely unfounded. Equally baseless are the reports of kidnapping and of persons still missing. The inquiry is in every sense an open inquiry and the commission which has been holding meetings at Sultan Bazaars Police Station, has taken care to invite all witnesses to give evidence.

Further no case has yet been reported of any person other than the eleven women, two children and one infant who were killed, as being missing. As a matter of fact one of the dead who, up till the last communique, was not identified and claimed was buried yesterday by the police. It is hoped in the public interest that the press, while offering constructive suggestions for the future which would be welcome, will exercise discretion in reporting rumours likely to cause alarm or in any way prejudice the inquiry now proceeding. This is but the usual courtesy that is extended with regard to all matters which are Sub-Judice."—A.P.

ARAB MISSION IN LONDON

LONDON, June 17.

The Palestine Arab Mission led by Jemal Effendi Husseini, President of the Palestine Arab Party, arrived in London to-day to present the Arab case to British people.

The Secretary of the party stated that the mission would not negotiate officially with the British Government with regard to the termination of the present situation, as the sole authority for such negotiations rested with the Arab Supreme Committee of Jerusalem. —Reuter.

TREASURY BENCH AND NEW ELECTIONS

OOTACAMUND, June 18.

It is believed that as in case of Ministers, the Executive Council Members have been allowed while still in office to contest elections to the new Legislatures.—United Press.

Two coolies died of asphyxiation yesterday while working in the sewerage scheme construction at Kadamkuan, Patna.

CONVICTION SET ASIDE

Calcutta High Court Order Retrial Of Shibnath Bannerjee

CALCUTTA, June 18.

Justices Cunliffe and Henderson set aside the conviction and sentence of one year's rigorous imprisonment passed on Mr. Shibnath Bannerjee, General Secretary of the Corporation Workers Union, by the Chief Presidency Magistrate under section 505 (C) I.P.C. Their Lordships directed his retrial under Section 117 I.P.C. or any other appropriate section.

The conviction arose out of two speeches delivered by Mr. Bannerjee on 18th December, 1935 and 20th December 1935, which their Lordships held were of such a nature as to come under the purview of Section 117 I.P.C.—A.P.

THREE ARTS ACADEMY

Atiya Begum Explains Its Objective

"T" Writes:—

Atiya Begum is much more than a vivacious woman. She is a great patron of the arts. For the last several years she has been the leading spirit of an institution which many have known —The Three Arts Circle—

Aims of the Academy

"What are your aims exactly, Mrs. Atiya Begum?" I asked, nearly overwhelmed with the torrential flow of her words.

"On this basis of artistic perception and artistic appreciation we are going to build a new civilization, taking the highest scientific developments of the West and the background and foundation of ancient Indian tradition and culture.

"The Three Arts Academy to be founded in the great city of Bombay will foster and cherish the priceless heritage of the most ancient Indian culture.

"The establishment of a Society which will represent the cultural and artistic elements in the life of India has long been awaited by those who have at heart the best interests of the country. The realization of the new India can never be attained until the scattered components of our artistic life are brought together in an Association which will centralize and develop them.

"The Three Arts Academy will advocate and practise the training of Indian youth by individual and Collective methods based upon American and Russian systems of education. Let me not be misunderstood. I am not advocating Bolshevism, but it is agreed on all hands that their democratic and sound systems of education help considerably in bringing out the latent qualities of a child.

Right Type of Education

"The early infant schools are far more important than the Secondary schools. If the foundations are firm there is a chance of building a beautiful edifice like the Taj Mahal which will stand for ever in the halo of its immortality. For the fulfilment of this ideal of a future edifice the Three Arts Academy will establish a school for Muslim girls specially, but open to all.

Muslim Women's Education

"Into the definition of ideal education we are not prepared to go just now, but one thing is definite that in Bombay, the 'Urbs Prima in Indies,' the most beautiful city which has excited the ego of any of us, in spite of its Muslim population of four lacs, there is not a single decent school for Muslim girls.

"The Three Arts Academy will not only supply this want but will do more than that. There will be a Ladies' Club, and special Instructional classes in Music, Arts, Handicrafts, Sewing, Cooking, etc. There will be a permanent Bazar for the exhibition and sale of Arts and Handicrafts. Illustrated lectures, variety shows, concerts, recitals, cinemas, dramas, dances and competitions for creative talent, etc., will be shown or run for the benefit of the members. A weekly journal will be published to propagate and keep alive the true spirit of culture and to foster artistic creation and orginality.

"Can you tell me something about the proposal before the Corporation for the free grant of a site of land?"

"Certainly. I have kept that to the last for it is preying upon my mind the most. We have asked the City Corporation to grant us a small plot of land for the erection of the Academy. If we have decided to gather five lacs of Rupees it does not mean that it is not possible for us to collect six and buy the land ourselves. We want it free because we want to give the Corporation the opportunity to give a kind of national backing to this important venture. We want the nation and the city to feel that they are one with us in our endeavour

"Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay, has been fired with our enthusiasm and has attended all our meetings and co-operated with us most ardently.

SUBURBAN CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE

Land Mortgage Bank, Its Chief Objective

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

VILE PARLE, Jan. 18.

The holding of the Bombay Suburban District Co-operative Conference, I am reliably given to understand, has been decided upon and that Mr. B. G. Kher of Khar has agreed to be its president. The Conference is holding its session on Sunday the 21st and its chief objective has definitely been declared to be the starting of the Land Mortgage Bank for the Districts of Bombay Suburbs, Colaba and Thana. The organisers of the Conference whom I interviewed were confident about the success of such a venture. In fact they have done sufficient spade work for raising the share capital for starting such a scheme. Besides some of the features of such a share capital are tempting and attractive to the investing public.

The Government of Bombay in order to develop and organise rural credit by making long term loans available to farmers and agriculturists have guaranteed the interest to debenture-holders of the bank. And if the public-spirited persons of means come forward to invest their money in such a good causes, the question of long-term finances for the agriculturists will be very nearly solved and will supply a very urgent need of an organised agency of this nature. The share holders, however, have, besides the guarantee of interest their interests further safeguarded by limiting their liabilities to the unpaid amount of shares. Investment in these shares are free of income-tax. Consequently the land mortgage bank shares present a very attractive preposition to the investing pubic.

SITUATION AGGRAVATES

Fresh Outrages In Various Parts Of Palestine Reported

POLICE CAR AMBUSHED

JERUSALEM, June 17.

There was increased tension today, being the sixth anniversary of the execution of three Arab rioters for murder in 1929 disturbances.

Latest outrages reported from various parts of the country include a British police car patrol ambushed by Arabs at night near Jaffa.

The police replied with fire and one Arab was killed and another wounded.

Bombs damaged the railway line near Gaza and the bridge on Jerusalem-Jaffa line.—Reuter.

LOUIS-SCHMELING FIGHT POSTPONED

NEW YORK, June 18.

Louis-Schmeling fight has been postponed till to-morrow owing to rain.—Reuter.

LADCO NEEM SOAP

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Maharashtra's great writer

From TO-MORROW
SATURDAY THE 20th JUNE
AT
MAJESTIC
GIRGAUM.

Latest Commercial News

NEW YORK COTTON 4 POINTS DOWN

Effect Of Weaker Technical Position

GOLD BETTER BUT SILVER EASY

Wheat Down But Linseed Up

BOMBAY, June 18

On Thursday cross rates moved within a narrow range.

NEW YORK COTTON EASY

New York cotton developed easier tendency on account of weaker technical position. There was scattered foreign and local selling.

GOLD BETTER

London gold was better but silver was easy.

WHEAT DOWN

Wheat moved slightly downward on favourable weather news. Linseed was firm. Jute and tin were easy.

SECURITIES QUIETLY STEADY

The London Stock Exchange early displayed better sentiment but subsequently the demand quietened down. Giltedged securities kept quietly steady due to the lack of speculative interest.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1936

New York, June 18

Previous closing	11.39
To-day's opening	11.38
Difference	—.01
To-day's closing	11.35
Difference	—.04

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1936

Liverpool, June 18

Previous closing	6.10
To-day's opening	6.13
Difference	+03
To-day's closing	6.08
Difference	—02

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August ..... Rs. 217-8

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, June 18

Cotton developed easier tendency on scattered selling and liquidation due to the weaker technical position of the market but the tightness of spot and the smallness of the pool's holdings were sustaining factors. However the support was lacking and the general trend of prices was lower in the absence of any fresh speculative buying.

Trading in October began at 11.38 i.e. 1 point lower than previous closing. Prices eased slightly on scattered selling and realising while later the market became further depressed on renewed selling pressure by local and foreign interests with October easing to 11.33 but the undertone kept fairly steady.

New York cotton finally closed at 11.35 with a decline of 4 points for October delivery.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, June 18

The following were the opening ranges:—

July (11.76/11.75) 11.90/11.90
October (11.30/11.30) 11.38/11.37
December (11.29/11.27) 11.35/11.35

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 18

The following were the rates at 12-15 p.m.:—

American July (6.38) 6.44
American October (6.07) 6.11
Egyptian July (8.72) 8.72
Egyptian October (8.64) 8.64

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 18

Broach cotton for July August delivery moved between Rs. 218 and Rs. 217 and New Broach April May between Rs. 212 and Rs. 211 at night. The rates at 10 p.m. were Rs. 217 and Rs. 211 and Rs. 212-8 respectively with New York futures about 6 points down, steadiness on sporadic buying activity but subsequently rates fell off on scattered selling owing to quieter movements in foreign exchanges. Prices closed quiet at Rs. 34/4/3, 34/4/6 and 34/4/9.

EXCHANGES

LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE

Latest Quotations

I. T. NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, June 18

Previous closing	5.02 17/32
To-day's opening	5.02 7/8
To-day's closing	5.03

I. I. LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, June 18

Previous closing	5.02 11/16
To-day's opening	5.02 3/4
To-day's closing	5.03
Difference	+.00 5/16

FRANC RATE

London, June 18

Prvious closing	76.35
To-day's opening	76.31
To-day's closing	76.38
Difference	+03

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, June 18

London exchanges opened with the sterling dollar at 5.02 3/4 and remained practically steady with slight variations.

The sterling dollar cross rate closed at 5.03

Franc opened at 76.31 and then improved to 76.35 on scattered support.

The sterling franc cross rate closed at 76.38

LONDON SILVER

London, June 18

	Last price	To-day's price
Spot	19 3/4d.	19 5/8d.
Forward	19 3/4d.	19 11/16d.

The market was quiet.

LONDON GOLD

London, June 18

Gold per fine ounce (£6-18-3) £6-18-7

DISCOUNTS

London, June 18

3 months (5/8 to 5/8 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

4 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent 15/16 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

6 months (5/8 to 11/16 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent.

CROSS RATES

London, June 18

3-30 p.m.

London on Bombay	(1-6 1/8) 1-6 1/8
Paris on Bombay	(5.76 5/8) 5.76 3/8
New York on Bombay	(38.08) 38.00
Berlin on Bombay	(0.94 1/4) 0.94 3/8
London on Milan	(64.00) 64.00
London on Shanghai	(1-2 13/32) 1-2 13/32
London on Kobe	(1-2 1/16) 1-2 1/16

BOMBAY BULLION

Bombay, June 18

Silver opened steady at Rs. 48/15, 49 and 49/1. Prices eased on scattered selling and liquidation with less enquiry from the upcountry while further weakness set in on lower London cables which induced renewed selling and realising. Prices closed weak at Rs. 48/9, 48/10 and 48/12.

Gold opened steady at Rs. 34/4/6, 34/4/9 and 34/5. The market showed

COMMODITIES

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 18

Liverpool wheat opened quiet with July at 69 1/4 and October 69. Trading was somewhat quieter to-day owing to the lack of support influenced by somewhat lower outside cables.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 18

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.87 7/8. Prices showed somewhat easier tendency on scattered local selling influenced by favourable weather news.

LONDON MARKETS

London, June 18

The rates at 3-30 p.m were as follows

METALS

Tin (£180 1/2 buyers £180 3/4 sellers. Barely steady) £178 1/4 buyers £178 1/2 sellers. Easy.

Lead (£15 buyers £15 1/8 sellers. Steady) £15 buyers £15 1/8 sellers. Steady.

Electrolytic Copper (£49 1/4 to £40 5/8) £40 1/8 to £40 5/8

Glasgow Iron (£79) £79

RUBBER

Spot (7 3/8) 7 3/8 paid and sellers

Forward (7 1/2) £7 7/16 paid and buyers.

SILVER CABLES

London, June 18

The following cable information was received from London to-night:—

"Speculators sold. Small supply. Market quiet."

TEA

Indian Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/4
Indian Pekoe higher (1-10- 1-2 1/4
Ceylon Pekoe (0-11 1/2) 0-11 1/2
Ceylon Pekoe higher (1-10 1/2) 1-10 1/2

JUTE.

New Crop June and July value (£16 7/8) £16 3/4 paid and sellers

Dunlop June (£21 1/4) £21 sellers

Lightning June (£19 1/2) £19 1/4 sellers.

LINSEED

Castorseed Bombay June July (£12 1/8 sellers) £12 5/8 sellers

Linseed Calcutta April May (£12 5/8) £12 3/4 sellers

Linseed La Plata June July (£11) £11 1/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandal June (£14 1/4) £14 3/8 sellers

BROWN BOLD LINSEED

September 1936 delivery

Bombay, June 18

(Through Bombay Grains and Seeds' Association).

	Rs.	a.	p.
Rates at 9-0 a.m.	7	8	0
Rates at 12-0 noon	7	8	3
Rates at 3-0 p.m.	7	8	0
Rates at 5-0 p.m.	7	8	0
Rates at 6-0 p.m.	not received		
Rates at 8-0 p.m.	not received		
Rates at 10-0 p.m.	not received		

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, June 18

	Rs.	a.	p.
Wheat September	4	6	6
Wheat May 1937	4	9	6
Linseed September	7	8	0
Linseed May 1937	7	4	0

The market was steady.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVALS.

Bombay, June 18.

B. I. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Barjora of 1908 Reg. tons Capt. J. L. Ruddiman arrived from Basra via Khoramshahr, Koweit, Bushire, Bahrein, Jask, Mascat, Sur and Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

Turner Morrison & Co.'s S.S. Nawab of 3424 Reg. tons Capt. W. N. Dyett arrived from Calcutta via Cocoanada, Madras, Alleppey, Cochin and Calicut with coal and general cargo.

F. F Campbell & Co.'s S.S. City of Tokio of 4426 Reg. tons Capt. G. Burton arrived from Norfolk via Philadelphia, New York, Alexandria, Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden and Karachi with general cargo.

P & O. S. N. Co.'s S.S. Maloja of 12792 Reg. tons Capt. J. B. Browning, arrived from London via Tangier, Gibraltar, Marseilles and Aden with passengers and general cargo

DEPARTURES

Bombay, June 18.

Lionel Edwards S.S. Reichenfels of 4772 Reg. tons, Capt. P. Hinrichs sailed for Antwerp, Rotterdam, Hamburg and Bremen with passengers and local and same bottom cargo.

Turner Morrison & Co.'s S.S. Alavi of 2161 Reg. tons, Capt. J. E. Payne sailed for Mauritius via Karachi with passengers and local cargo.

P. & O. S. N. Co's S.S. Maloja of 12792 Reg. tons Capt. J. B. Browning sailed for Sydney via Colombo and Australian Ports with passengers and general cargo.

B I S N Co.'s S.S. Vita of 1955 Reg. tons capt. E. H. Brady sailed for Basra via Karachi with passengers and general cargo.

LOADING.

Bombay, June 18.

The following teamers entered for loading on 18-6-36:—

S.S. Narkunda (M. M. & Co.) for European and American Ports via Aden.

Good Undertone In Stock Exchange

GENERAL TREND TOWARDS HIGHER LEVEL

Steady Tone In Exchanges

WALL STREET QUIET AND FEATURELESS

(SPECIAL CABLE)

LONDON, June 18

On the Stock Exchange good undertone prevailed. The general trend was towards higher levels although the volume of business was small. The announcement that railwaymen rejected the Companies' latest wage offer depressed homerails but giltedgeds encountered small investment support. Debeers declared preference dividend 10 shillings in respect of the half year ended 31-12-31 and 10 shillings for half year ended 30-6-32.

Exchanges were steady. Wall Street was quiet and featureless.

INDIAN STERLING LOAN

London, June 18

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed to-day at £97 1/4

PREVIOUS CLOSING RATES.

Tuesday, June 9 £96 3/4
Wednesday, June 10 £96 3/4
Thursday, June 11, £97
Friday, June 12, £97 1/4
Monday, June 15, £97
Tuesday, June 16, £97
Wednesday, June 17, £97 1/8

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, June 18

3-30 p.m.

After being brighter and rather firmer markets generally ruled quieter. Home industrials in general were quietly steady. Internationals and oil shares were dull and easier.

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£84 7/8) £85 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Government Loan (£106 3/4) £107 1/4

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£108 5/8) £108 5/8

4 per cent Funding Loan (£116 1/2) £116 1/2

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£105 1/2) £105 3/4

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£114 3/4) £114 3/4

INDUSTRIALS

British Celanese 2nd Preference (21-1 1/2) 21-1 1/2

Marks and Spencer Splits Share (£4 5/8) £4 5/8

Hydro Electric (£7 1/2) £7 1/2

Musical Industries (25-3) 24-6

Princhin Johnson (48-0) 48-0

Imperial Chemical (39-0) 39-0

Imperial Chemical Ordinary (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2

Woolsworth New Ford 135-0) 135-0

Realisation 1930 (£88 3/4) £90

Dunlop Rubber (34-4 1/2) 34-4 1/2

University Ordinary (33-9) 33-9

Ford Motors (31-9) 31-9

Cable Wires (£7) £7

British American Tobacco (118-9) 118-9

Camera A (£9) £9

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (158-9) 158-9

P and O S N Company Defd (22-3) 21-9

Distillers (104-0) 104-9

Bred and Dyers (7-7 1/2) 7-7 1/2

British Celanese (11-0) 11-0

J and P Coates Ordinary (51-6) 52-0

Courtaulds Ordinary (50-10 1/2) 50-10 1/2

Fine Cotton Spinners (6-1 1/2) 6-1 1/2

Western Limited Ordinary (25-0) 24-9

Inter Nickels (£47 3/4) £48 1/4

Bengal Iron and Steel (7-4 1/2) 7-4 1/2

Tata Iron and Steel (£101 1/2) £101 1/2

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, June 18.

	cwts.
Wheat	6,520
Linseed	12,922
Rape, Rai and Mustardseeds	30
Gingellyseed	544
Poppyseed	32
Groundnuts	4,002
Castorseed	1,633
Rice	33,867
Myrabollams	330
Cottonseed	499
Mowraseed	92
Gram	1,197
Joowar	898
Bajree	2,548
Barley	3,782
Indian Sugar	5,946 tons.
Coal	5,425

INDIAN LOANS

London, June 18

3-30 p.m.

3 per cent New Indian Loan (£102) £102

3 1/2 per cent Indian (£97) £97

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950/55 (£115) £114 1/2

4 1/2 per cent 1958/68 (£118 1/2) £118 1/2

4 per cent Indian 1946/53 (£109 1/2) £109 1/2

5 per cent Indian 1943-47 (£109 7/8) £109 5/8

5 1/2 per cent New Indian 1954-52 (£106 1/2) £106 1/2

AUSTRALIAN LOANS.

5 per cent Australian Loan (£114 1/2) £114 1/2

TEA SHARES.

Assam Company (19-0) 19-0
Donaro Tea (44-4 1/2) 44-4 1/2
Empire of India Ceylon (31-6) 28-9

RUBBER SHARES.

Anglo Dutch Rubber (26-3) 26-3
Gula Kelampong (25-0) 25-0
Rubber Plant Inv Trust (30-3) 30-3

JUTE SHARES.

Bangalore (£8 3/4) £8 3/4

MINING SHARES

Nandy (58-9) 60-0
Burma Corporation (9-4 1/2) 9-4 1/2
Rio Tintos (£12 5/8) £12 5/8
East Rand Proprietors (65-3) 65-3
Rand Imam (£9 3/8) £9 3/8

MINE SHARES

Crown Mines (£15 1/4) £15 1/4
Goddar New (£11) £11
Moddar New (49-4 1/2) 48-9
Sub Nigel (£12 1/2) £12 1/2
Spring Mines Split Shares (43-1 1/2) 43-1 1/2
Union Corporation (£9 1/8) £9 1/8

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (39-4 1/2) 38-9
Anglo Iranian (83-9) 83-9
Burma Oil (95-0) 95-0
Mexican Eagle (24-6) 24-6
Shell Transport (93-9) 98-9
Royal Dutch (£36 7/8) £36 7/8

HOME RAIL SHARES

Great Western (£47 1/2) £47
L M Ford (£23) £22 3/4
L N E R Def (£5 1/8) £5 1/8
Southern Dutch (£22 3/4) £22 1/2
London Paris 5 per cent (£134) £134
London Board G Stock (£102) £101 3/4

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, June 18

The following were the opening rates:—

General Motors (dol 65 5/8) dol 65 1/4
Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 34 7/8) dol 34 5/8
U S Steel Common (dol 64 3/8) dol 64
U S Steel Preference (dol 129) dol 127 3/4

INDIAN COTTON FIGURES

Bombay, July 18

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY

Since 1st Sept.

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Khandesh	...	299,449
Central India	731	266,549
Barsi and Nagar	727	166,977
Hyderabad Gaorani	...	38,951
Berar	323	336,961
Central Provinces	...	89,629
Total Oomras	1,781	1,198,516
Dholera	5,880	220,287
N W Provinces	25	62,065
Rajputana	245	92,163
Sind-Punjab	225	454,187
Broach	505	382,486
Coompta and Dharwar	2,316	78,133
Westerns Northerns	632	48,863
Cocoanada	...	45
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	14,700
Persian	...	9
American	...	25,390
Egyptian and African	...	202,898
Comilla, Burma and other sorts	...	462
Total	11,609	2,780,204

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

1st Sept to 11th June

In full-pressed bales

	Yesterday.	This year.
Europe	1,106	457,637
Japan and China	3,150	1,170,692
Coast Ports	...	35,918
Up-country by Rail	...	176,603
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	12,792
Total	4,256	1,853,642

BUYERS HESITATE TO PAY HIGHER PRICES IN YARN

Art Silks Prices Unchanged

Bombay, June 17.

Very steady prices of the Ray Material have contributed to the steadiness in the yarn market and whilst dealers have been quoting somewhat higher prices for their holdings buyers have been hesitating to pay even a small advance demanded by the sellers. It must be admitted therefore that owing to no improvement in the position of the handloom weaving industry there has been no genuine improvement in the demand for yarns from any important consuming districts. The present steady undertone is mostly due to inquiries of speculative nature from middlemen and upcountry dealers and also to the firm attitude shown by some of our mills particularly by Bombay mills on account of substantial rise in prices of cotton. It is very unfortunate however that in the midst of these circumstances the sales of handloom cloth are yet reported to be not satisfactory and naturally it does not leave any margin to the handloom weavers to make purchases of their requirements in yarns at the present level of prices. The future outlook, therefore, is yet uncertain and whilst we do not expect any decline in the prices of yarns there appear no sign as yet of any material improvement in prices or in demand at least in the near future.

ENGLISH YARNS.

There have been scattered inquiries for Manchester Cop yarns particularly in fine counts but buyers insist on ready delivery whereas sellers are afraid of carrying stock in anticipation of demand from the mills. No business, therefore, has been possible so far, In twofold yarns the Japanese and Chinese competition does not admit of any important business in Manchester yarns.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

Japanese and Shanghai makers have been quoting somewhat higher prices owing to improvement in Sampin as a result of very steady cotton prices. Indian importers and dealers, however, do not feel inclined to pay higher prices and as a result fresh forward business has been only limited. In case of Mercerized yarns there has been some improvement in spot as well as for forward deliveries but the present rates are yet much below the replacing cost. In case of single as well as twofold grey yarns prices have remained practically unchanged with a steady undertone. The future outlook seems to be slightly better and the stock position is more satisfactory. Sampin has remained very steady in sympathy with cotton whereas exchange is slightly easy.

ART SILK YARNS.

Italian syndicate prices remain practically unchanged during the week. Sales of syndicate qualities are very small and negligible. As regards Japanese yarns prices have been slightly lower with an uncertain undertone. Most of the Indian dealers have been showing anxiety about the removal or otherwise of the Italian Sanctions and so long as this uncertainty exists prices of art silk yarns are bound to fluctuate. It is to be noted, however, that in face of these circumstances the Japanese Spinners have been showing rather firm attitude and do not show any inclination to force sales at present. Sales of cloth continue more or less satisfactory and stocks of artificial silk yarns in consuming districts are not at all large. The future tendency remains uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS.

Our Mills have been complaining about unsatisfactory sales of cloth in spite of firmer cotton and naturally their position is getting increasingly difficult day by day. Sales of yarns by the mills are very limited and confined to small quantities in well-known chops. It is reported that the prices of Southern Indian Mills are yet comparatively lower and most of the business is therefore captured by those mills. Demand for Indian yarns from consuming centres continues unsatisfactory. The future tendency is uncertain at present.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON STATISTICS

(in 1,000's)

Total forwarded	2,423	59	2,256
East Indian forwarded	387	14	323
Total stock	—	727	+
East Indian stock	—	90	—

PIECEGOODS & YARN

Bombay, June 12

Average quotations for local made piecegoods and yarns.

Piecegoods.

Grey, Unbleached—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Longcloth (Standard Quality)	0	9	6
Longcloth (Fine Quality)	not quoted		
Shirtings	0	9	2
Shirtings (Vegetable Quality)	0	8	9
Leopard Cloth	0	9	1
Dhoties (upto ¼" nakhi Border)	0	9	7
Dhoties (Calcutta, 5/8" P.B.)	0	14	2
Drills	0	8	2
Domestics	0	8	0
Domestics	0	8	0
Salita	not quoted		
Chadars	not quoted		
White Bleached—			
Longcloth	9	14	6
Drill	8	1	9
Yarn—			
4s (All Waste)	0	3	7
6½s (All Waste)	0	3	11
8½s	0	5	1
10½s	0	5	7
12½s	0	5	10
16s	0	6	6
20s	0	7	6
24s	0	7	10
32s	0	9	5
60s	0	15	9
80s	1	4	2

COTTON STATISTICS VERY STRONG

Bombay, June 18

Messrs. P. Chrystal and Co. in their weekly report state:

The advance in America which is specially noticeable in new crops has continued throughout the week in spite of the unsettled financial and industrial outlook in Europe, and on any reactions due to more favourable weather reports from the Eastern Belt, and consequent bull liquidation, trade buying has been in evidence.

The statistical position is a very strong one and the following figures recently issued by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics are of interest. They estimate that the total World's carryover on August 1st 1936 will be 12,500,000 compared with 13,624,000 of a year ago, and a 10 year average of 10,155,000, and that the carryover of American cotton in the world will be 7,300,000 compared with 9,000,000 last year and a 10 year average of 6,000,000 bales. It now appears almost certain that the total world's consumption of cotton will exceed 27 millions, which will constitute a record figure.

The feature of the week in the local market has been the heavy demand of all low Oomra styles and Gujarat cotton by the Japanese, and the daily turnover in the ready market has been an exceptionally large one.

The difference between the two Broach contracts has narrowed during the week, and after the end of the month we think it will narrow still further, as the only remaining short interest in J/August, which is estimated at a little over 2 lacs, consists of contracts against which cotton can be tendered.

We still look for a further advance and advise purchases of A/May Broach on any reactions.

SCHEDULED BANKS

A press communique states: Consolidated statement of the position of the Banks scheduled to the Reserve Bank of India Act as at the close of business on Friday the 12th June 1936.

(i) Demand Liabilities in India	122,41,14,000
(ii) Time Liabilities in India	100,69,93,000
(iii) Cash in India—	
(a) Notes	4,66,12,000
(b) Rupees	53,56,000
(c) Subsidiary Coin	21,66,000
(iv) Balances with Reserve Bank in India	25,88,06,000
(v) Advances in India	92,33,22,000
(vi) Bills discounted in India	4,92,80,000

Published under Section 43 of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

AMERICAN COTTON FIGURES

F P Bales	1935-36	1934-35
Receipts to date 17-6-36	7012000	4300000
Receipts yesterday 17-6-36	5000	5000
Exports to date 17-6-36	5930000	4635000
Stock at Ports 12-6-36	1546000	243000
Stock at Interior Towns 12-6-36	1515000	243000
Stock at Liverpool 12-6-36	727000	667000
Visible Supply 12-6-36	4141000	3969000
Quantity in sight 12-6-36	12116000	7913000
Quantity out of sight 12-6-36	11027000	9262000

BOMBAY COTTON STATISTICS

(East India Cotton Association Ltd.)

Receipts from 1st Sept 1935 to 11th June 1936	2,745,481
Same period previous season	2,261,461

Exports from 1st Sept 1935 to 11th June 1936:

	1935-36	1934-35
United Kingdom	101,856	59,442
Continent	352,970	289,238
China	88,737	78,065
Japan	1,089,355	952,142
Coast Ports	35,918	26,818
U. S. A.	2,811	636
Total	1,669,647	1,406,351

Total exports by rail from 1st Sept 1935 to 11th June 1936	176,603
Estimated Mill consumption in Bombay from 1st Sept 1935 to 11th June 1936	631,328
Same period last year	714,018
Estimated stock of raw cotton held by Exporters, Dealers and Mills in Bombay on 11th June 1936	842,391
Same time previous season	736,465

KARACHI STATISTICS

Total receipts from Upcountry from 1st Sept 1935 to 4th June 1936	1,802,887
Same period previous year	1,505,127
Total cotton shipped from 1st Sept 1935 to 28th May 1936	1,486,982
Same time last season	1,179,375

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS

Bombay, June 18.

Bengal Seperfine	184/186
Bengal Fine	180/182
Bengal F.G.	177/178
C.P. 1 Fine	218/220
C.P. 2 Fine	214/216
Arvi Fine	214/216
Ellichpur Fine	214/216
Berar Fine	210/211
Khamgaon Fine	210/211
Mulkapur Fine	203/206
Khandesh Fine	196/201
Jalna/Sailu	196/201
Burwah Sanavad	210/212
Mathia	186/191
Broach Fine	221/224
Dhollera	215/217
Puñjab/American	224/229
Sindh-American	224/229
Cambodia	264/269
Compta	229/234
Westerns	204/205
Miraj	214/219
Jagadia Ankleshwar	251/254
Surat	254/257
Navsari	264/267
Kampala	243/248
Manza	232/238

EASIER TENDENCY IN JUTE SHARES

Slight Enquiry In Teas

CALCUTTA, June 18

Easier tendency continued to rule over Jutes and the volume of business that resulted was very meagre. In coals equitables were further marked down to 28/12 while Burrakurs and others kept steady over last levels. In teas slight enquiry was in evidence and moderate business is reported amongst more popular issues at steadily advancing rates. Miscellaneous disclosed no special feature. Government securities were turned better. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Two and threefourth new loan 1948/52 100/6; three and half per cent Government paper 98/9; three and half per cent loan 1947/50 107/2; three per cent loan 1941 104-12; three per cent Government paper 90/1; four per cent loan 1960-70 114/14; four and half per cent loan 1955/60 18/15; five per cent loan 1939/44 108/8; five per cent loan 1940/43 110/12; five and half per cent loan 1938/40 107/4; five and threefourth per cent Punjab Bonds 1937 104/12.

Banks: Imperial conty 388 small lots; Reserve Bank 129/8.

Railways: Baraset Basirhat 58; Bakhtiarpur Bihar 66 small lot; Arrah Sasaram 70/8; Shahdara (Delhi) Saharanpur 142.

Coals: Amalgamated 22/12; Equitable 28/2; Burrakur 12/4; Churulia 1/5; Seebpore 8/4 premium.

Jutes: Bally 176 small lots; Barnagore 129; Clive 22/10; Fort William 256/8; Hooghly 20/4 small lots; Howrah 47/8; Kamarhatty 471; Northbrook 38/4 small lot; Rameshwara ordy 8/12 small lots.

Miscellaneous: Bengal Telephone ord 20/2; Bengal Telephone pref 15/8 small odd lot; Benares elec 15/8; Upper Jumna electric 11; Arthur Butler ordy 14/12; Indian Iron 9/2; Triton Insurance 254/8; Indian Wood Products 26/4; Assam Saw Annas 11; Bengal Timbet ordy 185; Indian General Navigation ordy 85; Murree Brewery 233/8; New Savan Sugar 13/10; Samastipore Sugar 9/9.

Teas: Baradighi 40/4; Hantapara 382; Hasimara 37/2; Jutlibara 13/12; Tezpore ordy 8/8.

Debenture: Three and half per cent 1935/65 Calcutta Municipal 104/4.—A. P.

Fresh Speculative Buying In Cotton

Bulls Strong Enough To Advance Prices

Continued Drought In East

Seasonable Condition Of Cotton Crop

HEAVY LIQUIDATION BY COTTON POOL

BOMBAY: June 18.

Cotton was the bright spot of the American markets. The market was very active and strong though profit-taking reduced the gains to about 60 cents per bale. Nervous trade shorts covered heavily, especially in July, which advanced to 11.90 cents despite the Pool's sales around 80,000 bales reducing its July holdings to about 90,000 bales.

There was continued fresh speculative buying on continued drought in the East-Belt. It is believed that Bulls are strong enough to advance cotton prices.

On Wednesday the New York cotton futures market was active and strong on trade buying and also on Spinners reported buying more freely and better spot demand.

CROP REPORTS.

The official weekly weather report issued states that during the week under review temperatures have been above normal. Moderate showers have fallen in the North-East, and Alabama. Weather was mainly dry elsewhere. In Texas cultivation is improving but in Tennessee it is poor. The East has made good progress. In the West Georgia and Carolina shower, have been helpful but many stands are poor owing to the drought.

The above report failed to have influence over cotton markets which were strong under fresh speculation buying based on continued dry weather in the East. The Producers' Pool sold large quantities which were easily absorbed and the market displayed good undertone. The general feeling continues bullish and we look for good demand on all important set-backs.

NEW YORK MARKET.

The New York cotton futures market opened at about the lowest level of the day at a rise of 2 points with October 11.30. There was steady buying which hardened prices and during the early part of the afternoon session the market reached the highest level of the day when October was quoted 11.43. Towards the close there was some realising which was well taken and the market closed at a net rise of 13 to 10 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 13 points at 11.98c. per lb.

NEW ORLEANS MARKET.

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 15 to 7 points. Spot cotton prices were raised 15 points at 12.10c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a rise of one to two points with October 6.04. There was hedging and scattered realising which met trade calling. Later on there was new speculative buying on unfavourable crop advices. There was heavy London speculative buying and trade calling which easily absorbed Bombay selling. The market closed at about the highest level of the day at a rise of 8 points. Middling American spot prices closed 6 points up at 6.88d. per lb.

INDIAN COTTON.

East Indian cotton futures market was firm and closed at a rise of 16 to 6 points. At the close July was quoted 5.32, October 5.26 and January 6.21d.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Egyptian cotton futures market was fairly steady with improved buying. Sakels futures closed at a rise of 7 to 9 points and Uppers were 6 to 8 points higher.

ALEXANDRIA COTTON.

Prices recorded a sharp rise in Alexandria cotton futures on active buying. Sakels advanced 18 to 25 points and Ashmouni contracts gained 5 to 22 points.

PRIVATE CABLES.

N.Y. October Highest (1-25 p.m.)	11.43+15
N.Y. October Lowest (10 a.m.)	11.30+02
Liverpool October Highest	6.10+06
Liverpool October Lowest	6.03+01

Messrs. Drennan and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. E. J. Schwabach and Co., New York.—

Continued fresh speculative buying on continued drought in the East. Think that bulls strong enough to advance market.

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co., have received to-day the following cable information from their Foreign Friends:—

Liverpool.—Tone very steady. Trade and speculative offtake broader. Little offering except on scale-up. Profit taking at limits. No early relief indicated in dry areas in East.

Liverpool.—Dry weather causing anxiety in the Eastern Belt. Extent of damage cannot be ascertained yet—it must be rather serious. Our opinion is that it is advisable to follow the advance. Spinners are likely to be in the market for some time.

New York.—Buying by trade principal feature. Pool holding of July estimated to be reduced to 80,000 bales. Market is entitled to a reaction after such an advance. Have a favourable opinion of the market. Prefer buying new crop.

New York.—General buying movement on statistical outlook being favourable. Market absorbs selling very well. Pool liquidation has been heavy. Weekly weather report shows seasonable conditions and had no particular influence on the market. Think market may advance somewhat further before meeting aggressive selling.

New York.—Market affected favourably by sustained demand from mills, strength of spot and bright trade situation. Think that market is likely to go higher.

Messrs. Patel Brothers have received the following cable from their Liverpool Agents.

New York: Persistent large trade demand.

Between midnight and daylight, no precipitation. Excessive heat continues entire belt. Very unfavourable for lack of moisture.

Messrs. Breul and Co. have received the following cable from Messrs. Reynolds and Gibson Liverpool:—

Cotton: Outlook more encouraging; would buy on weak markets.

Rubber: Statistically improving; only Continental disturbances holding market back. 7 1/2.

Copper: Stocks shrinking; heavy potential demand developing; expect improved prices £36/11/3

Lead: Expect higher prices when Continental demand revives. £15/2/6

Wheat: American weather is controlling factor: In view of possibility of crop damage there; prefer long side.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York June 17.

July	11.88+13
October	11.39+11
December	11.35+10
January	11.36+10
March	11.36+10
May	11.39+11
Middling Spot	11.98+13

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York June 17.

July	11.90+15
October	11.31+07
December	11.29+07
Middling Spot	12.10+15
New York 10-55 a.m.	
July	11.78
October	11.33
December	11.29
Noon Call.	
July	11.79
October	11.35
December	11.32

INDIAN COTTON.

BROACH, (GOOD STAPLE).

Fully Good,	5.46
Fine,	5.61
Superfine,	5.76
OOMRA. (No. 1 staple).	
Fine,	5.38
Superfine,	5.53
Choice.	5.68
BENGAL.	
Good,	4.40
Fully Good.	4.50
Fine,	4.62

NEW YORK COFFEE.

New York June 17.

Fair Rio Coffee (No 7 quality)	6 3/4

LONDON RUBBER.

London, June 17.

Smoked Sheet Standard ribbed per lb, sellers	7 3/8

WEATHER OVER U.S. COTTON BELT

Eastern:—Generally fair.
Central:—Partly scattered showers.
Western:—Showers probable.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, June 18.

Following a further rise of 11 points in New York cotton futures, the local forward cotton market opened to-day at Rs. 211/12 for Broach A/M. delivery and advanced to Rs. 212/12 when there appeared some realising which depressed prices to Rs. 212. Old Broach J/A. opened to-day at Rs. 218/8 and advanced to Rs. 219/4 but later on prices declined to Rs. 218/12. The undertone of the market was fairly steady.

Liverpool market was expected to open at a rise of 3 points on parity with previous New York closing prices and the market opened at a rise of 3 points. The local market ruled quiet but steady with a moderate turnover and prices closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:

	Rs.	a.	p.
Broach J/A	218	8	0
Broach A/M	211	4	0
Oomra July	204	0	0
Oomra D/J	191	12	0
Bengal July	174	4	0
Bengal D/J	152	12	0

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, June 17.

Broach J/A. Op. 216; Highest 218; Lowest 215 3/4; Closing 217 3/4.

Broach A/M. 1937 Op. 210; Highest 211 1/4; Lowest 209 3/4; Closing 211 1/4

Oomra July 204; Highest 204 1/2; Lowest 204; Closing 204 1/2.

Oomra D/J. Op. 189 3/4; Highest 191 1/2; Lowest 189 3/4; Closing 191 1/2.

Bengal July Op. 172 1/4; Highest 173 1/2; Lowest 172 1/4; Closing 173 1/2.

Bengal D/J. Op. 152 1/2; Highest 153 1/2; Lowest 152 1/2; Closing 153 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach J/August (30-6-36) Rs. 3 3/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-6-36) Rs. 2 1/2.

Teji-Mandi for Broach Settlement (21-7-36) Rs. 7 1/4.

Teji-Mandi for Broach A/May (31-3-37) Rs. 24

COTTON ARRIVALS

Receipts into Bombay on 15th June	5,989
Receipts into Bombay to date since 1-9-1935	2,768,595
Receipts into Bombay same time last season	2,281,022
Increase	487,573

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES.

New York—Liverpool:—

July 164 Oct. 144 at Cross Rate 5.02 17/32

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach July/Aug. 218/8—Liverpool July 6.46 Rs. 62 1/4 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—Liverpool:—

Broach A/M. 1937 212—Liverpool May 6.03 Rs. 50 1/2 at Exchange 1/6.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach July/Aug. 218/8—New York July 11.88 Rs. 43 1/2 at Cross Rate 5.02 17/32.

Bombay—New York:—

Broach A/M. 1937 212—New York May 11.39 Rs. 39 1/4 at Cross Rate 5.02 17/32.

OSAKA SAMPIN

Osaka, June 18.

June	199.00+90
August	199.10+80
September	198.80+100
October	198.00+70
December	197.80+90

LIVERPOOL COTTON

Liverpool, June 17.

June	6.53+.03
July	6.43+.03
August	6.32+.03
September	6.21+.03
October	6.10+.03
November	6.02+.03
December	6.01+.03
January	6.01+.03
February	6.01+.03
March	6.01+.03
April	6.00+.03
May	6.00+.03
Middling Spot	6.88+.06
10-12 a.m. Quotations:—	
July	6.36
October	6.04

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS.

New York June 17.

	Bales.
Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports	5,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	10,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	12,000

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

LIVERPOOL, June 17.

July, ...	8.73
October, ...	8.66
November, ...	8.67
January, ...	8.54
March, ...	8.43
May, ...	8.41
June, ...	8.41
Middling Spot, ...	8.97

MONEY & EXCHANGES

Bombay, June 18.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D	1/6 1/32
LONDON.—	
Banks selling T. T. D. D June December	1/6 3/32
Banks buying T. T	1/6 5/32
Banks buying D. D	1/6 3/16
Banks buying 3 mos	1/6 7/32
NEW YORK—	
B. C. Rate T. T	266 5/8
Banks selling T. T	264 5/8
Banks buying T. T	262 1/4
PARIS—	
Banks selling T. T	573
Banks buying T. T	583
JAPAN—	
Banks selling T. T	77 3/4
Banks buying T. T	77 1/2
AMSTERDAM—	
Banks selling D. D	56
JAVA—	
Banks selling D. D	55 3/4
HONGKONG—	
Banks selling D. D	86 1/4
SHANGHAI—	
Banks selling D. D	80 1/4
SINGAPORE—	
Banks selling D. D	156 3/8
BERLIN—	
Banks selling D. D	93 1/4
CROSS RATE—	
New York/London 17th instant	5.02 1/2
Japan/London 18th instant	1/2 3/32
Java/London 18th instant	7.40
Hongkong/London 18th instant	1/3 1/2
Shanghai/London 18th instant	1/2 3/8
London/Paris 17th instant	76.35
London/Belgium 17th instant	29.74
London/Switzerland 17th instant	15.55
London/Berlin 17th instant	12.49
London/Stockholm 17th instant	19.39 1/2
London/New York 17th instant	5.02 11/16
London/Amsterdam 17th instant	7.43 3/4

Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Steady.

Gold 16th instant	£6-18-5
Gold 17th instant	£6-18-3
Silver London Ready 16th instant	19 13/16
17th instant	19 3/4
Silver London Forward 16th instant	19 13/16
17th instant	19 3/4
Silver New York Ready 16th instant	45
17th instant	45
London Discounts 3 mos 16th instant	15/16 p.c.
17th instant	15/16 p.c.
London Discounts 6 mos 16th instant	15/16 p.c.
17th instant	15/16 p.c.
Reserve Bank Rate	3 p.c.
Bank of England Rate	2 p.c.
Money: Call	3/4 p.c.
3 Mos.	3/4 p.c.
6 Mos.	1 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, June 17.

Bank Bills 3 months market rate 7/8 per cent to 15/16 per cent.

Bank Bills 6 months market rate 7/8 per cent to 15/16 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 3 months market rate 2 per cent to 2 1/2 per cent.

Fine Trade Bills 6 months market rate 2 1/2 per cent to 3 per cent.

Interest Day to Day Loan 1/2 per cent to 1/2 per cent.

Interest 7 Days Market Loan 1/2 per cent.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, June 17.

Rupee Paper, 3 1/2 per cent	£73
Indian Stock 3 per cent 1948 or later	£85
Indian Stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	£97 1/8
Indian Stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	£115
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	£85 1/8
Conversion Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	£107
War Loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	£105 5/8
Funding Loan 4 per cent 1960/69	£116 5/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	£114 3/4
Chartered Bank of India Australia and China	£13 3/4
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London reg.)	£100
National Bank of India	£44
P & O Banking Corporation	£10 1/8

EXCHANGES.

London, June 17.

T.T. London on:—	
New York (Closing rate)	5.02 11/16
Paris	76.35
Berlin	12.49
Madrid	35.84
Amsterdam	7.43 3/4
Brussels	29.74
Milan	64.05
Berne	15.55
Prague	121.75

SEEDS.

London, June 17.

Linseed, La Plata, Hull C.I.F. ton June sellers	£11/0/0
Linseed, Calcutta, London C.I.F. ton, June/July sellers	£12/12/6
Linseed, Bombay, London C.I.F. ton June/July sellers	£13/0/0
Rapeseed, Toria, Hull/Cont. C.I.F. ton June/July sellers	£12/2/6
Castorseed, Bombay, Hull C.I.F. ton June/July sellers	£12/2/6

SPECULATIVE BUYING IN COTTON

London, June 17

Stock exchange activity leading oils speculative buying industrial specialities relieved generally dull markets while among kaffirs westwits achieved new record 177/6. Cotton encouragedly revival speculative buying owing improvement weather. Wall Street firmer notably wet stocks.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, June 18.

2 3/4 per cent 1948/52 New Loan	100/6
3 per cent 1951/54	103/4
3 per cent 1941	104/8
3 1/2 per cent G P N Cash	98/11
3 1/2 per cent 1947/50	106/14
4 per cent 1943	110/10
4 per cent 1960/70	115/0
4 1/2 per cent 1955/60	119/4
5 per cent 1939/44	108/7
5 per cent 1940/43	110/12
5 1/2 per cent 1938/40	107/6
TAX-FREE	
5 per cent 1945/55 Loan	120/8
4 per cent 1954/63 Mysore	110/12
5 per cent 1955 Mysore	123
5 1/2 per cent 1938 Mysore	108
CORPORATION LOANS (TAXABLE)	
4 per cent B P T 1947	109/8
4 per cent M Deb 1974	108/8
5 per cent M Deb 1959	118/8
6 per cent M Deb 1954	130
6 per cent K P T 1956	130
6 1/2 per cent B I T 1937	104/0

Note:—3 1/2 per cent Government Paper opened to-day at Rs. 98/11 and improved to Rs. 98/12/6 when realising depressed prices to Rs. 98/10/6.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS.

London, June 17.

3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	85
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans	97 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1954/59	106 3/8
4 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1948/53	109 5/8
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1950/55	115
4 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1938/68	118 1/4
5 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1942/47	114 1/2
5 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1938/38	100 1/8
3 per cent Indian Sterling Loans 1949/52	102
2 1/2 per cent British Consols	85 1/8
3 1/2 per cent Conversion	107
3 1/2 per cent War Loan	105 5/8

GOLD AND SILVER

Bombay, June 18.

Yesterday London gold prices further declined by 2d to £6-18-3. London-Paris exchanged declined 22 points to 76.35. Dollar-Sterling cross rate was quoted at 5.02 17/32. London silver prices were 1/16d down and Montreal silver was irregular at a decline of 5 points to a rise of 10 points. Shanghai T.T. on London was quoted 1.2 3/8.

The local Bazar was fairly steady to-day with a slightly better enquiry as present prices seem low enough. General feeling is bullish and shorts are covering. The undertone of the market was good.

	Gold Rs. a. p.	Silver Rs. a. p.
Ready	34 4 3	49 0 6
Ashad delivery	34 4 9	49 1 0
Ashad Teji-mandi	0 4 3	0 11 0
Shrawan delivery	34 4 6	49 3 0
Shrawan Teji-mandi	0 7 3	1 6 0

LONDON SILVER.

London, June 17.

Spot	19 3/4
Forward	19 3/4

LONDON GOLD.

London, June 17.

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£6/18/3

MONTREAL SILVER

Montreal, June 17.

July	45.10—05
September	45.30+10
December	45.40

BOMBAY METAL

Bombay, June 18

New York—	
Blue Eagle	9 1/2 cents.
Non-Blue Eagle	8 7/8 cents.
Bombay market—	
Yellow metal sheets	Rs. 32 12 0
Copper sheets	Rs. 38 12 0

Tone: Steady.

JAVA SUGAR—LONDON MARKET.

London, June 17.

Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F.—	
Calcutta June/July per cwt. nominal	6/7 1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F.—	
Bombay June/July per cwt nominal	6/4 1/2
Java Sugar, Fine White Dutch Standard No. 25 C & F.—	
Karachi June/July per cwt. nominal	6/4 1/2

LINSEED OIL.

London, June 17.

Linseed Oil, naked London per cwt. June sellers	25/1 1/2
Linseed Oil, naked London per July/Aug. sellers	25/1 1/2

PRODUCE.

London, June 17.

Wheat, Rozario Santa Fe, parcels	Nominal
Wheat, Barletta Russo, parcels	nominal.
Wheat, South Australian June sellers	29/3

OFFICIAL COTTON ROOM RATES

Bombay, June 18

	Extra Sprfine	Sup Fine	FG	Good
M G—				
Bengal U P	188	184	179	175
Punjab	188	184	179	175
Oomra No. 3	217	214	211	207 ...
C P No. 1	227	224	221	217 ...
C.P No. 2	223	220	217	213 ...
Broach No. 2	...	226	222	219 215
Punjab Ame	...	236	232	229 225
Surat	...	262	258	255 251
Rajpipla	...	259	255	252 248
Navsari	...	268	264	261 257

Nervous Covering In Power And Burma Shares

SEED TRADERS BUY STEEL SHARES

Professional Realising

BOMBAY: June 18.

The Local Share Bazaar was open to-day for one hour during which period there was considerable activity.

The market was influenced by professional tip in Burma and Bellapur Shares, which influenced good enquiry. There was some professional short covering in Tata Power, Andhra and Burma Shares, which pushed up prices.

Tata Steel Shares were erratic. There was some buying in Steel Dfd. Shares by professional seed Operators, while Bazar Operators were realising profits.

Tata Steel Dfds. opened at Rs. 717-8 and advanced to Rs. 722. At this level there was heavy profit-taking which depressed prices to Rs. 712, but towards the close prices again rallied on scattered buying.

The market is becoming highly speculative and old Bulls are getting out as present prices are believed to discount all known bullish factors. While outsiders are buying freely at present level in hopes that shorts will be forced to cover.

The technical position of the market is weak as there exists considerable long interest at the top. The market is entitled to sharp reaction and we think it advisable to secure profits with a view to replace on good breaks which are bound to occur.

The Share Bazar will remain for one hour on Friday. August settlement trading will commence from Monday the 22nd inst. and the market will remain entirely closed on Tuesday the 23rd inst.

TEXTILE MILLS.

Bombay, June 18.

100 Ahm. Advance	276 4
500 Bombay Cotton	10 0
250 Bombay Dyeing	661 4
250 Bradbury	100 0
100 Century	135 0
100 Central India	223 2
100 Colaba	117 8
100 Coorla	85 0
250 David	60 0
250 Dawn	290 0
1 E. D. Sassoon	0-2-6
100 Finlay	115 10
100 Gokak	161 4
1000 Hindustan	1705 0
100 Indore	57 8
100 Khatau	61 4
100 Kohinoor	206 4
250 Laxmi	585 0
100 Madhavji	4 12
250 Madras United	35 0
100 Morarji	705 0
250 Modern	41 0
50 Mysore	85 10
100 New Great	108 2
100 Oosmansnahi	55 0
100 Phoenix	250 0
25 Sassoon Silk	35 0
1000 Sholapur	1810 0
50 Simplex	XD 61 14
100 Swadeshi	156 14
100 Swan	83 2
25 Tata	8 0
500 Vishnu	1170 0
1000 Western	760 0
BANKS.	
50-110 Baroda	111 0
25-50 Central	33 10
500 Imperial	1572 8
125-100 Im Conty.	390 0
50-100 India	130 0
100 Reserve Bank	132 0
5 Union	5-7-0
CEMENTS.	
10 Bundi	37 10
70 Gwalior	127 8
160 Indian	522 8
40 Katni Dfd.	2315 0
100 Katni Ord.	386 4
75 Okha	286 4
10 Punjab	26 8
100 Sahabad	496 14
70 United	145 0
INSURANCE.	
15-100 Jupiter	12 12
15-75 New India	41 8
200 Oriental	4920 0
10-100 Vulcan	7 2
ELECTRIC	
100 Ahmedabad Old	162 8
1000 Andhra Valley	1656 4
10 Ajmer	13 2
50 Bom. Tram	159 11
100 Bombay Suburban	176 4
10 Broach	11 8
100 Karachi	245 0
100 Poona	230 0
100 Surat	191 4
100 Tata Hydro	179 10

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE.

Bombay, June 18.

Century 131 133 135
Bom. Dyeing 655 6661 657 662 658 661
Kohinoor 207 206
Central India 221 223
New Great 108
Simplex 62
Swadeshi 157 156 157 156/14
Bundi 37/8 37/10
Bom. Dyeing 655 661 657 662 658 661
Punjab 26/12 26/10 26/8
Shahabad 496 497 496/14
Andhra 1647 1648 1643 1652 1658/4
Tata Hydro 178/2 179/10
Tata Power 1645 1642 1658 1652 1660
Tram. Ord. 160 159/11
T. Steel Dfd. 717 722 712 718 715
T. Steel Ord. 182/8 182 183 180/8 182 181/4
Tata Steel 2nd Pref 155/8 155/12 155/4
Bellapur 187 185 189 188
B. Steam 295 295/10
B. Burma 457 460 455 461 458/12

1000 Tata Power	1660 0
RAILWAYS.	
500 Ahm. Prantij	902 8
100 C. Province	98 0
100 Dhond Baramati	100 0
100 Gujrat	89 8
100 Mandra Bhon	99 8
100 Pachora Jamner	96 0
100 Sara Sirajgunje	99 0
500 Tapty Valley	786 4
MININGS.	
10 Shivrajpur	39 0
30 Tata Steel Def.	715 0
75 Tata Steel Ord.	181 4
MISCELLANEOUS.	
100 Alcock	240 10
50 Belapur Sugar	188 12
250 Bombay Steam	295 0
125 Bombay Burma	458 12
50 Bombay Burma Con.	156 4
8sh. Br. B. Petrol	5 10
50 Bombay Telephone	113 4
100 Indian Bleaching	109 6
100 Indian Radio Defd.	550 0
100 Indian Radio Ord.	520 0
1000 Port Canning	572 8
15 Scindia	19 1
30 Premier Construction	83 8
25 Tata Oil	18 12
PREFERENCE	
7 p.c. Andhra Valley	1,453 12
6 p.c. Bombay Steam	302 8
7 p.c. Bombay Trams	86 0
5 p.c. Central India	510 0
7 p.c. Katni 1st.	133 12
7 p.c. Katni 2nd	145 0
7 1/2 p.c. Punjab Cement	14 4
7 p.c. Tata Hydro	153 12
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Power	1556 4
6 p.c. Tata Steel 1st X.D.	185 10
7-1/2 p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	155 4
5 1/2 p.c. Tata Mill	9 8
7 p.c. Vishnu	620 0

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Liverpool, June 17

July	69 1/2d.
October	69 1/4d.
December	69d.

CHICAGO WHEAT

Chicago, June 17

July	0.88c.
September	0.89 1/8c.
December	0.90 3/4c.

NEW YORK SUGAR

New York, June 17.

September	2.83+03
December	2.80—
January	2.59+03
May	2.60+04

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, June 18.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Spot Java F.3.80.			
Java ready	13	7	6
June shipment	4	1	0
July Sept. shipment	4	0	3
Oct-Dec. shipment	4	0	0
Kesar ready	13	4	0
Harinagar ready	13	0	0
Saraya ready	13	2	0

WALL-STREET MARKET

New York, June 17.

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dol.
Amer. Power and Light 5 p.c. P.A.	54
Amer. Forn. Power 5 p.c. Gold D	79
Electric Bond Common	22
Electric Bond 5 dol Pfd.	77
Consolidated Gas	37
American Tel and Tel.	168 1/2
Western Union Telg.	85 1/4
Radio Corp.	12
New York Central	36 3/4
Union Pacific R. R.	130
Great North Pfd.	43
Bethelehem Steel	54
United States Steel	63 1/4
Allied Stores	11
Anaconda Copper Mining	34 1/4
General Motor	64 3/4
Sperry Corp.	20
Westinghouse Airbrake	42
Socony	12 3/4
National Dairy	24
Chase Bank	42 1/2
National City Bank	35 1/2
Sun Life of Canada	480
Int. Nickel of Canada	48
American Smelting	79

Market steady and favourable.
Total Business:—1 1/2 million.

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BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JUNE 19, 1936

Public Leaders Gagged On "Misleading Reports"

"BAN ON PRAJAMANDAL WORKERS, ENCROACHMENT ON FUNDAMENTAL CIVIC RIGHTS

Defensive Opposition Likely If Notices Are Not Withdrawn, Says Sumant Mehta

(From Our Correspondent.)
BARODA, June 17.

Interviewed by your correspondent in connection with the deliberations in progress among the local leaders of the Prajamandal with reference to the recent orders issued by the District Magistrate, imposing a ban on three public leaders and workers of the Prajamandal, prohibiting them from making speeches or issuing bulletins, Dr. Sumant Mehta, a socialist leader and the President of the Baroda States Subjects' Conference, for the year has issued a press statement as follows:—

"I confess that I was most surprised to find that notices were issued against two of our prominent Prajamandal workers, Mr. Nikte (a High Court Pleader) and Mr. Maganbhai Shankerbhai Patel, (a respectable merchant), not to address any meeting in any villages of the Baroda District, not to issue any pamphlets or leaflets of any kind for a period of ten months. Why the Government of Baroda has taken this unnecessary fright I do not know. I am reliably informed that the police reports of speeches made by these gentlemen in the Petlad Taluka were grossly imperfect and misleading. The District Magistrate was duly informed of this.

"VERY SURPRISING FACT."

"That there should be any one amongst the High officials of the State to believe the reports of these and such other ill-educated reporters or spies, against the educated cultured and philanthrophically minded leaders of the Prajamandal, surprises me very much indeed.

"Mr. Chunilal Shah, another noted worker who sacrificed his practice and prospects to serve the people has received a notice asking him not to go to the villages to talk to the 'Kheduts' about their debts, grievances or reduction in the land-tax, nor to deliver lectures, nor to issue leaflets. This would prevent him even from making inquiries about the Indebtedness Act for the improvement of which he is making a special study.

In the case of Mr. Maganbhai, the intelligent District Magistrate appears to have forgotten the fact that his orders will prevent an elected member of the Legislative Council to discuss matters with, and educate the opinion of, his constituency.

'WITHDRAW NOTICES.'

"My opinion is that these notices are based on unreliable information, and, therefore, they should be withdrawn. No Government which is more or less civilised can prohibit such legitimate activities of the popular leaders who desire to make inquiries into the economic condition of the 'kheduts.' It may be argued that inquiries of this type lead the 'kheduts' to hope for relief, and if such hopes are not fulfilled they may become restive. The fact is that the 'kheduts' all over India are getting poorer, sink deeper into indebtedness and are restive. The Government as well as the Prajamandal have to devise schemes or methods, by which the crushing poverty amongst the Baroda 'kheduts' may be relieved.

The Prajamandal is bound to do its work. These orders are an encroachment on the very elementary and fundamental civic rights of the people. We shall do our mighty best to preserve these rights. We shall appeal to the good sense of the higher officials. I hope they are not so scared out of their wits.

DEFENSIVE OPPOSITION LIKELY

"You want to know what we shall do if the orders are not withdrawn or made entirely innocuous. But why should I take it for granted that good-sense will not prevail? Surely they would not like to take the responsibility of driving the whole Prajamandal into defensive opposition that would create a situation ten times worse than the imaginary unrest that the District Magistrate may apprehend.

"We are prepared to defend our rights, and I am confident that the Executive of the Prajamandal would have to try its best to get this unreasonable orders withdrawn."

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta, the Mayor of Bombay (centre) was introduced to members of the Punjab and Bombay University teams participating in the final of the Rohinton Baria Cricket trophy on Wednesday.

RURAL UPLIFT AND NUTRITION

Viceroy Suggests Appointment Of Expert At Agricultural Institute

SIMLA, June 18.

His Excellency the Viceroy addressed the Nutrition Advisory Committee of the Indian Research Fund Association, which commenced its labours to-day.

The meeting began at 10-30 a.m. in the Finance Department Committee room in Gordon Castle.

Major-General C. A. Sprawson, Director-General, Indian Medical Service, welcomed His Excellency and hoped that his interest in the problems of human nutrition and rural uplift would help their work to a considerable extent.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH.

The Viceroy said that the time had come when not only prosecution of research in human nutrition should be continued, but also fruits reseach in terms of diet should be applied in rural areas and towns. Lack of funds had stood in the way of establishment of a Central Institute of human nutrition, but the Viceroy emphasised the necessity for a link between the Research on the problems of human nutrition and agricultural research and suggested the appointment of an expert in human nutrition at the Agricultural Institute, Delhi.

The Viceroy further hoped that a joint endeavour between Provinces and Central Institutions would be further pushed forward.

EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

Concluding the Viceroy observed that unless literacy was imparted to women of countryside improvements in rural areas would not last long.

The President of the League according to a communique issued is Lt.-Col. G. G. Jolly, Public Health Commissioner, Secretary Dr. Ackroyd, Director of the Nutrition Research Institute, Coonoor, and the Members include among others Major General Sprawson, Dr. L. S. Wilson, Sir Pryce C. Burt, Col. A. Oliver, Prof. S. P. Neogi and Col. J. Taylor.—United Press.

Birla Meets Mysore Yuvaraja

MYSORE, (By Mail).

Mr. Birla had an interview with the Yuvaraja of Mysore and Sir Charles Todhunter on Monday last.

Accompanied by Mr. M. A. Srinivasan, President of the Mysore Municipality, he will visit places of interest in and around Mysore city.

Mr. Birla expects to stay here till June 16, when he will leave for Coimbatore to confer with the members of the Chamber of Commerce there.—United Press.

PRINCE MUAZZAMJAH.

SRINAGAR, June 18.

Prince Muazzamjah and princess Nilouefr have left Srinagar for Hyderabad (Dn.).—A. P.

KIDNAPPERS DEMAND HIGH RANSOM

Indian Gangsters' Follow American Methods

NEW DELHI, June 15.

The news of the kidnapping of Najam Uddin, the eleven year-old son of Doctor Abdul Aziz, who is employed in the Eye Hospital of Doctor A. D. Shroff, the renowned eye-specialist, has created a good deal of sensation in the city. The matter has been reported to the police.

The kidnappers adopt the American method and are demanding a high ransom from the doctor. Another boy of the same age has been kidnapped under similar circumstances from Mohalla Niarian.

The police suspect a well-organised conspiracy behind the cases. Investigation is proceeding and a number of suspects have been arrested.—United Press.

HAVE YOU REGISTERED YOURSELF AS A VOTER?

If Not, Do So At Once

REMEMBER

The last day for registering your name in the electoral roll is July 3 for Bombay City and July 10 for all other Constituencies.

You have a vote if you are 21 years of age and have resided in the Constituency for at least six months.

AND

You pay income tax

or

Occupy as owner or tenant a house of not less than Rs. 60 annual rental value in Bombay or a house of not less than Rs. 18 annual rental value in any urban area.

or

Have passed the Matriculation or the School-leaving Certificate Examination of Bombay University or an equivalent examination

or

Being a retired, pensioned, discharged officer, non-commissioned officer or soldier of regular army or of the auxiliary force or of the Indian Territorial Force or of Police Force, have served in the force for not less than four years.

or

You pay Rs. 8 or more annually as land revenue either as holder or tenant

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATIONS FOR WOMEN.

If she is literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by her.

If she is the wife of a person paying income-tax or paying a monthly rent of Rs. 10.

(Registration on application for these additional qualifications).

ADDITIONAL QUALIFICATION FOR HARIJANS.

If he is a literate, i.e., able to read and write in some language selected by the person.

Application forms are available at the Congress House and the Offices of all District Congress Committees in the City.

PEASANTS' PLIGHT IN EAST BENGAL

Incessant Rains Damage Crops

TANGAIL, June 16.

Harrowing tales of suffering of the poor cultivators of Mirzapur, Basail, Kalihati and Chatail police stations are daily pouring in. There was practically no rain from the month of "Bhadra" last upto the middle of "Baisak" and the peasants could not grow 'ropa' paddy which is their main crop in these localities. 'Rabi' crops were sown but due to sultry weather they were nipped in the bud. In the latter part of Baisak, paddy was grown but due to incessant rains the prospect of this crop is also very bad. In many villages people cannot have two meals a day and for a morsel of food they are being compelled to sell their movable properties such as utensils, corrugated tin roofs of their huts on a nominal price. They are now taking shelter under trees or in the houses of their neighbours. The Sankat Tran Samiti is carrying on relief work in some places, but they are unable to cope with the situation.

It is being keenly felt that some other philanthropic associations should at once come forward to render relief to these starving and half-naked people.—United Press.

Bihar Muslims Rally

PATNA, (By Mail.)

It is understood that informal conversations are in progress between the leaders of the Ahrar and Independent parties of the Muslims of Bihar, regarding their amalgamation into one solid bloc to combat the growing influence of the United Muslim Party. It may be recalled that the Ahrar party was recently joined by Maulana Sajjad and the Shariat Party.—A. P.

Phillip Spratt Released Unconditionally

BELGAUM, June 18.

Mr. Phillip Spratt of the Meerut Conspiracy case, who was interned here, was released on Monday the 15th unconditionally. He may now proceed to Madras after a short stay.—A. P.

It will be recalled that Mr. Phillip Spratt was an accused in the famous Meerut Conspiracy Case. He took an active part in the Workers' and Peasants' Movement prior to his arrest in the Meerut case.

On his release after an interminable period he attended the session of the Bombay Congress, and also called on Gandhiji.

In March 1935, he was again arrested in Bombay under the Emergency Powers Act and interned at Belgaum. As Mr. Spratt refused to give an undertaking about his political activities his detention continued.

NEXT CONGRESS SESSION

Maharashtra's Efforts To Make It Model And Typical

BACK TO RURAL ATMOSPHERE

POONA, June 17.

Maharashtra Congressmen have set their hearts on making the next Congress quite a departure from the usual Congress sessions. They are determined to have everything "typical" of the Indian village and make everything a 'model".

A preliminary survey of the village, and its environs where the next Congress is arranged to be held, has been completed by the Congress leaders in consultation with their engineers. It is reported that 100 acres of land have already been secured by the local Congressmen at Kiroda for the site of the coming Congress Nagar, and that after a tough fight between the Congressites and the non-Congressites of the village.

Dhanaji Dada Chowdhury, leader of the Congress group in Kiroda, will manage the village end of the scheme with his "hundred men"—all trained Congress workers. They are reported to be already touring the villages to collect funds and they expect to raise Rs. 20,000 from the villagers.

SITE WITH MANY ADVANTAGES

The site chosen for the Congress Nagar has many advantages over six other places inspected by the Congress leaders with their engineer Mr. K. M. R. Parkhi. Mr. Parkhi, an America-returned engineer, visited, it is reported, several places in company of Mr. Dastane and other Khandesh Congress workers and selected the place near Faizpur and Kiroda, as it had "better natural facilities." It seems that there are about 20 wells round about the place from which an adequate supply of water could be expected for the huge congregation that is expected during the session. Arrangements are being made to get electric power from the ginning mills there, failing which, the necessary plants will have to be installed and the Congress engineers are now busy preparing the estimates of the cost for the water and light supply.

It is further said that the present site is a very "good field" for arranging an exhibition of Khandesh products.—A. P.

COUNTRY'S FREEDOM FIRST

Economic Issue, The Main Plank Of Struggle

(From Our Correspondent)
AMRITSAR, June 17.

That the Ahrars would not fight the elections on religious issues but the emancipation of poor masses and that the economic issue would form the main plank was the keynote of Maulana Habibulrehman's speech delivered yesterday to a mammoth gathering of Muslims in Lahore.

BLOT ON PUNJAB.

Reviewing the political events of last year, the Maulana, who is the President of Anjumani Ahrari Hind declared that while the main feature of political movements was that leaders courted suffering before their followers in the communal agitation, which had disfigured the fair name of this province for some years past, ring-leaders rested at home, expecting their ignorant followers to face bullets. The speaker went on to say that until the country won freedom, not a single Mosque could be considered free, and he believed that freedom of the country was the only panacea for the ills of masses.

VOW FOR NATION'S LIBERTY.

"Let all Musalmans take a vow to fight for the liberty of this beloved country and all else will be added unto them" exhorted the Maulana.

Concluding he appealed to Muslims to vote only for such people as are pledged first to stand for the liberty of India and secondly to support the poor, and not to be deceived by those self-styled leaders, who in the name of religion exploited the backward, ignorant and poor masses day after day to gain their selfish ends. To be true to the tenets of Islam was to strive to attain freedom of the country.

Nawab Sahib Maulana Mazhar Ali Azhar, M.L.C., presided.

MAHATMA VISITS CHAMARAJENDRA INSTITUTE

BANGALORE, June 15.

During his stay in Mysore, Mahatma Gandhi inspected the Sri Chamarajendra Technical Institute (Mysore City).

Mahatma Gandhi has promised the authorities concerned that as soon as he returns to Wardha he will send one of his grand-sons to take his training at the Institute.—United Press.

SIND POLITICAL CNOFERENCE POSTPONED

On the suggestion of Babu Rajendra Prasad, president-elect Sind Provincial Political Conference, it has been postponed to the middle of August. This does not affect the programme of Pandit Nehru.

Sir Feroze Khan Noon, High Commissioner designate for India, is arriving in Karachi by the Punjab mail at 7/15 a.m. on 21st (Sunday). He will be received at the Cantonment station by friends.

Seth Haji Abdulla Haroon is giving an At-home in his honour the same evening.

The Light-weight Trophy motor cycling race, scheduled for Wednesday at the Isle of Man was postponed till to-day owing to heavy rain and bad visibility.

EDGAR WALLACE'S DETECTIVE STORY DAY BY DAY

A King By Night

Inspector Wade—

HE'S BEEN DEAD FOR SOME TIME – HE WAS TAKEN FROM THE HOUSE ALIVE – AND KILLED BEFORE WE GOT HERE!
DONAVAN! LOOK AT THIS ROCK!
HE WROTE WITH HIS CIGAR BUTT ON THE WHITEWASHED STONE – BUT HE NEVER FINISHED!
KING
LYMAN ANDERSON
K-I-N-- AN' SOMETHING ELSE--- I WONDER WHAT HE WAS TRYIN' TO TELL US?
5-23
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